The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 35
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 73

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association.
Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —25

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVANS'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted. Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancanshire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,621,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all Express Trains
From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,
WITHOUT CHANGE,
and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A PLEASING AND MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Tickets fo[illegible] at the lowest rates at [illegible] Ticket Offices of th[illegible] importa[illegible] towns.

FRANK THOMSO[illegible], L. P. [illegible]MER,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist.,
12 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.
feb. 1, '78-1y.

F. M. BOUTON,
Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.
Fruit Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Endless Variety.
Also a Fine assortment of
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions
accurately compounded. A share of public patronage is solicited.
July 5, '78-3m"

Poetical.

THE BABY BOYS.

Two little baby boys I own,
The elder scarcely walks alone;
His sunny hair and large brown eyes,
His earnest look of sweet surprise,
His funny ways and joyous shout,
I could not tell you all about
If I should try a year.

He creeps so fast to catch his toys,
And then he sets up such a noise;
It's horse and dog and book and bell,
He throws them all about pell-mell,
Oh, Mother Goose! if you could see
This little boy, so full of glee,
Your sides would ache, I fear.

In hammock low, among the trees,
Rocked back and forth by passing breeze,
The baby swings and coos to see
The gentle rustle of the tree,
The lights and shade, the leaves that fall;
The sunshine brooding over all—
'Tis Indian summer here.

Way overhead, in the blue sky,
The down clouds float softly by,
A lullaby fair Nature sings,
And through the air its music rings;
All things a peaceful tenor keep;
My little one falls fast asleep,
His mother watching near.

Two baby boys! a god of love
Sends as a gift from heaven above,
And like the shifting rainbow bright,
Tinging the drifting clouds with light
Their souls so fine and sweet, shine out,
Breaking through mists of grief and doubt,
And make my pathway clear.

—*Boston Transcript.*

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

GRAND RECEPTION TO THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA IN FULTON COUNTY.

M'CONNELLSBURG, Pa., September 6.—The democratic mass meeting at this place to-day, where Senator Dill opened the campaign, was the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration witnessed here within the last sixteen years. The houses of the town were decorated with flags and wreathes and the streets arched with evergreens and banners upon which were inscribed such device as 'Welcome to our next governor 'Dill for governor,' 'Stenger for congress.' Upon his arrival Senator Dill was escorted through town by a procession nearly a mile in length composed by delegations from the different townships, and he was greeted with cheers along the whole line of march. There were colored men in the procession, and some of the houses of the colored people were decorated. At the meeting which was held in the afternoon the largest hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The president and all the vice presidents of the meeting were democrats who had voted for Jackson, Senator Dill made an excellent and telling speech and was frequently interrupted by applause. He was followed by Hon. R. M. Speer, chairman of the democratic state committee. Hon. W. S. Stenger, representative from the district in congress, concluded with an able speech, in which he described the workings of the fraud by which Tilden had been counted out. The democrats here are very enthusiastic and regard to-day's meeting as an auspicious opening of the campaign.

MR. SPEER'S SPEECH.

By the peaceful power of the ballot the people of Pennsylvania are called upon to choose their executive for the next four years. To be the governor of this great state is an honor worthy the ambition of her purest and ablest citizens Three political parties, by their platforms and their candidates, challenge the people's recognition and claim their suffrage. One of them—born of the distress that hangs like a pall over the state and the nation—has neither record nor history, and hence cannot be judged by what it has done, but only by what it promises to do. The other two—the democratic and the republican—appeal not only to the assurances of the present and the pledges for the future, but to the achievements and results of the past. With judicial patience and fairness let the high tribunal of the people hear and determine.

From 1861 until this hour Pennsylvania has has had a republican governor and the nation a republican president. From 1861 to 1875 all departments of the federal goverment—legislative, executive and judicial—have been republican, and the same is practically true of this state. That party had but to speak and it was done; to utter its decree and it became law. With the purse of the nation in the one hand and the sword in the other, it bought or beat all opposition into the dust. No political party since the birth of free government has wielded such power or enjoyed such opportunities. No pestilence or famine has desolated the land, but the earth during all this period, with luxuriant bounty, has yielded her wealth and her harvests to the touch of toil. Why, then, should we not to day, in state and nation, be a happy and prosperous people? Why should not the air be vocal with the music of our industries? Why should not the millions of hands this moment outstretched, willing and anxious to work, find ready employment? Why should this land blessed by heaven and rich in all the elements of productive labor, be turned into a vast-almshouse, whose only echo is the cry for bread and against whose portals the tramp stands knocking day and night for admittance? These questions and many others like them the people ask, as they have a right to ask, and they turn with anxious and resolute purpose to the republican party and demand an answer. As their servant, charged with high duties, commanding untold resources and exercising, legally or otherwise, imperial power, it is called for judgment upon the record made by itself. If either faithless or incompetent, its claim to public confidence should perish.

Nor is the test an unfair one. 'Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is h[illegible] down and ca[illegible]to the fire.' Governm[illegible] exists for th[illegible]ople, and not the peopl[illegible] the government. Its duty is protection, not plunder; and when the rulers of a free people fail in this high duty, either from weakness of head or corruption of heart, the only safety of the republic lies in their overthrow. Thank God no man or party was ever born on our soil with a crown upon his brow. With us the diadem of power rests with the people. No hereditary succession from father to son is written in our constitution of our laws, and if our people guard their liberties with vigilance and virtue, this badge of monarchy shall never shame their escutcheon! In Pennsylvania it is worth, not birth, that makes the man.

What is our condition to-day, after almost seventeen years of unbroken republican rule? It is not too much to say that values have decreased one-third, and the debtor class, unable to meet their obligations after a long and desperate struggle, have yielded to the inexorable logic of events and gone down in hopeless ruin. I need not point you to the endless list of applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law which is now repealed. For the last five years every hour that the clock has struck, day and night, has tolled the financial failure of an American citizen. Like death, the iron heel of disaster has crushed both high and low. The manufacturer, giving employment to a thousand men, and the country merchant, providing for himself and family an humble support, have alike bowed beneath the fury of the storm and now lie powerless except to mark the path of its desolation. Driven by the sheriff from the home of their childhood and from the graves of their dead, in the bitterness of their agony and beneath a starless sky, they summon their oppressors to the judgment hall.

More than thirteen years have elapsed since the close of the war. The south, prostrated and exhausted, addressed herself to replacing the ravages of war with the fruits of peace, but state after state was overrun with cormorants and adventurers, who fed upon disorder and fattened upon plunder. They secured control of the local and state governments and rioted in the substance of the people. In a few years the debts and liabilities of the eleven states that had engaged in the rebellion were increased over two hundred millions of dollars. In Mississippi one-sixth of all the land was sold for taxes. If discontent prevailed, the army was at hand to deepen the oppression by aiding the oppressor. When these political vampires had loaded themselves with plunder they would flee the scene of their crimes not always unpunished by the avenging minister of justice.

This policy, long supported by the federal government, entailed great burdens upon the people. The south, literally robbed, was unable to pay her share of our common debt and the national expenses were largely increased by maintaining an army whose only employment was the maintenance of so-called state governments, which rested alone not on the popular will, but on the bayonet.

Strangely enough carpet-bag rule expired in its last gigantic crime. And now these eleven states, under rulers of their choice, are as peaceful as Pennsylvania, and their citizens, white and colored, as secure in their rights of person and of property as our own.

By reference to the finance report for 1877, pages 11 and 12, it will be seen that the net ordinary receipts of the treasury since the republican party came into power are $5,057,869,221, 65, and if you will turn to the report of the civil service commission, appointed by President Grant, of which George William Curtis was a member, made to the Forty-second congress, you will find it estimated 'that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection.' Hence, if the five billions received represent but three fourths of the amount levied by law, the remaining fourth, lost or stolen, but paid by the people, is $1,685,956,407,21, a sum greater than the assessed value of all the property, real and personal, in Pennsylvania, and a sum, too, which, with interest from the time it was collected, would more than pay every dollar of the national debt. The payment of taxes is never the most pleasant duty, but it becomes especially hard in these times, when the tax payers has every reason to believe that out of every four dollars paid by him for the support of the government one dollar is lost by negligence or directly stolen. What private citizen would so conduct his business? What corporation would exist an hour under such management? If a railroad president were to make such a report to his stockholders, he would be instantly driven into disgrace. And yet the people are told that the cry for retrenchment and reform is hollow and insincere. Why should the expenses of the government now be almost twice as much per capita as before the war? The last fiscal year of democratic administration closed June 30, 1860, and the ordinary expenses, excluding interest and pensions, were over one hundred and forty-two millions. The increase in our population cannot account for this alarming increase in our annual expenses, nor can it be charged to the war, for all claims resulting from the war—such as pensions and interest on the public debt—are excluded. It is the result of official incompetency, extravagance and corruption. It cost yearly about $1.95 per head to govern us before the war; it costs now nearly $3.50 per head.

STATE PLATFORM.

After having donated to railroad corporations over two hundred millions of acres of the public lands the republicans, in their platform, in impudent mockery, declare "that the public lands belong to the people and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers." This means, I suppose, if the railroads don't wan't any more of them. And yet about the time the republicans in Pennsylvania were adopting this resolution the Republicans in the United States Senate were voting a re-grant of public lands to the Northern Pacific railroad company of forty millions of acres!

The same platform makes earnest declarations in favor of home industry, and yet the people do not forget that a republican congress in 1872 reduced the tariff on bituminous coal, iron, steel and other articles in the mining and manufacture of which Pennsylvania labor and capital were and are largely employed.

And the same platform is loud in protest against the payment of southern claims. This cry has served many a political villain a convenient purpose. But let the truth be known. What are southern clai[illegible] persistent effort has been made to [illegible] the people believe that these claims are demands upon the government, made exclusively by persons in the south who were engaged in the rebellion. Instead of this being true, a vast majority of the claims thus far allowed by congress have been presented by northern and Union men for losses alleged to have been sustained by them in or on account of the war. And how stand the two parties on this question? In the Forty-second congress (republican) bills were passed for claims amounting to $2,498,172.35. In the Forty-third congress (republican) the amount was $2,541,238 65. Now, the Forty-fourth congress (democratic) passed claims amounting only to $1,378,267.43, about one million of dollars less than had been allowed by the republicans in the Forty-second and Forty-third congress. Instead of bills for the payment of three hundred millions of southern claims having been introduced in congress, the actual amount pending is $5,000,107.06. In magnifying the number one bill for the same purpose, but presented by different members, has been counted fifty-four times; another, forty-nine; another, twenty-nine; another, twenty-four, and so on. By such means are the people to be misled and the republican party kept in power.

THE CURRENCY.

It is a remarkable fact that the republican state platform is silent on the question of the currency. Why? Not because the people feel no interest in this question, nor because a political party asking a renewed lease of power should not define its position upon an issue so vital; but because it was deemed safest for success to leave the subject open, that the managers of the campaign might take any position that party necessity should require. The question, to some extent, is supposed to be one of latitude and longitude, and hence it was thought cruel to compel the same speaker to deliver the same speech in Lancaster as in Allegheny. After an unbroken silence of three months the republican call is for hard money and national banks! The currency that sustained our armies in the field—that carried our flag to victory—that preserved our goverment—that paid for the torn limbs and mangled body of the living soldier and for the precious life of the dead, must be withdrawn as worthless rags! And in its place the people must take a currency founded upon the interest bearing debt of the government, and whose circulation has already cost the nation over two hundred millions of dollars! My friends when you endorse your neighbor's note you think you do him a favor; but would you not think that man insane who would pay a bonus to his neighbor to be allowed to indorse his paper? And yet this is the law under which the national banks are organized. They do business upon the credit of the government; they receive semi-annually their interest upon the bonds deposited, and in addition ninety per cent. thereon in notes for circulation, which they are allowed to loan at any rate of interest authorized by the state where the bank is located to be charged by any other banks of issue. Thus it happens that local banks may have special charters, allowing eight and ten per cent interest to be charged. If so, national banks, after receiving six per cent. on their bonds, can supplement it with ten per cent. on their notes, thus getting sixteen per cent. for what is practically the same investment! It is not against the stockholders of national banks that the argument is addressed, but against the law which permits such a flagrant wrong upon the rights of the people.

On the 1st of November last there were in existence 2,080 national banks, with a capital stock paid in of $479,467,771, and with a surplus fund and other undivided profits of $166,348,799.96. These figures tell the story. These banks have been organized for about twelve years, and have annually declared dividends never less than four and often twenty per cent.; and yet in this brief period they have accumulated undivided profits, held now by them as a surplus fund, amounting to more than one-third of all their paid in capital. Thus their stock becomes enormously enhanced in value, as is seen by recent quotations of the stock of the Chemical national bank of New York, whose par value, I believe, is $100 per share, while its par value in the market is $1,700 per share. A system of finance that permits such profits when labor is idle and industry paralyzed is oppressive to the people and dangerous to free institutions. It tends to centralization; it builds up a vast money power born of the same parent, sucking the same breast and devoted to a common purpose. If General Jackson had cause to fear one bank controlling thirty or forty millions of dollars what would he have thought of 2,000 banks organized under one law, with the same interests and aims, and having five hundred million of capital?

A circular from the secretary of the American Banker's association dated 31st August 1878, shows the concentrated action and the evil disposition of these banks. The purpose evidently is to levy a large corruption fund to debauch the voters in doubtful congressional districts and to elect the friends of the banks to congress. Do not our duty and our safety alike loudly invoke instant and crushing condemnation of the system and the means by which it is sought to perpetuate it? The circular says: "To meet the expenses of our association for the current year, as directed by the convention and by the executive council, our treasurer has prepared his drafts, which will reach you about the same time as this is delivered. A prompt response will, we hope, be given by all banks and bankers, whether previously members of this association or not. There are indications that a renewed and violent war is to be made upon the banks, and it is not the part of wisdom or prudence for us to sit supinely idle and allow ourselves to be misrepresented and maligned before the public." There are indications that a renewed and violent war is to be made upon the banks;" that is, the people are trying to repeal the law, and therefore we need money to contol elections, employ lobbyists and corrupt congressmen! How shameful this revelation.

A continuation of national banks means the perpetuity of the national debt. It is never to be paid! Is that the doctrine of the republican party in Pennsylvania? The farmer or the mechanic never feels that his home is secure while the mortgage remains unpaid. We have a mortgage upon the nation of over two billions and we now and then hear it whispered that it is a national blessing. To the holders of our bonds, exempt from all taxation, it may be so; but to the millions of taxpayers, if a blessing, it comes in a sad disguise. Syndicates and rings may sing its praise; but the people, bending beneath the weight of its co[illegible]ing burdens, speak a truer voice. It [illegible] right of the nation to change the system, and no one can be misled, for the law authorizing these banks expressly reserves to congress the right to alter, amend or repeal it any time. In making the change invested capital should be protected and no shock should be given to the business of the country.

The treasury note, issued by the government and based upon the entire wealth of the nation, should take the place of the national bank note, under safe and proper regulations of law; and thus there would be annually saved to the people from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. This note should not be dishonored by the government by its refusal to accept it for any debt where the contract creating the debt does not provide for payment in coin. If a republican congress and a republican president could make the greenback a legal tender to the soldier and the sailor, the widow and the orphan; it was money to pay for the blood of half a million of our bravest and best, who died that the nation might live, why should not government accept it in payment of its own custom dues? Are life and limb less sacred than tariff rates? No human language can estimate the wrong done by this generation of the people's currency. Year after year the democrats in congress have tried to redress this wrong, but as votes are there counted, and not weighed, they have thus far failed. But the day of the people's deliverance draweth nigh, and this shame of our national legislation will be blotted out, and after it shall have been buried with the political crimes of the past, the wonder will be that such injustice could ever have had a defender.

Such is the clear declaration of the Pittsburg platform.

I would be not unjust to the republican state managers. Timidly silent in their platform, apparently bold in their declaration in favor of national banks as made by Mr. Grow in his opening speech of the campaign, they yet represent evidences of a very accommodating spirit. The republican convention of Lycoming county a few days ago indorsed for assembly two of the nominees of the greenback party and "no questions asked," The nuptials were happily celebrated, Mr. Grow, as the high priest, ministering at the altar. Now, shall the offspring be a "rag baby?" But the virtue of this example is found in the sense of comfort it gives to republicans throughout the state in not forcing them to lie in their bed if they find it too short. It recalls the parson's announcement of a funeral: "It will take place to-morrow afternoon if it rains in the forenoon but if it rains in the afternoon it will take place in the forenoon."

RETRENCHMENT.

While the net ordinary receipts of the treasury since the Republicans have been in power are over five billions of dollars, a very small portion of that sum has been applied to the payment of the national debt. After paying the interest and expenses the most of the balance has been expended in defraying the current expenses of the government. With 80,000 federal office holders and vast appropriations for the army and navy, the burdens of the people remain but little less than at the close of the war. After two hundred millions expended for the navy, it is not now fit for active service. That extravagant expenditures have been made, the following statement will show:

Appropriations by the Forty-third (republican) congress were—

1875	$184,304,779 08	
1876	177,370,687 81	
		$361,675,474, 89

By Forty-fourth (democratic) congress—

1877	$154,390,943 53	
1878	153,608,681 28	
		$307,999,624 81

Difference in two years...... 53,675.850 08

From this difference should be deducted $5,531,663,20, deficiencies appropriated last session for the years 1878 and 1878 leaving an actual saving to the government by the democratic house of representatives in two years of $48,144,186,88! And it should be remembered that this reduction in our expenses would have been much greater had it not been for the action of the republican senate, which increased the appropriations in many cases as passed by the house. No party, intoxicated with power, ever reforms itself. The people must reform tt. The republicans, tossing millions as pennies during the high tide of the war and the years immediately succeeding it, have neither the head nor the heart to return to the plain ways of peace. Their measures, their methods and their leaders all tend to the centralization of power and to the oppression of the people. Aided by corporate capital and by assessments gathered from office holders and office-hunters, the republican party will neither correct its abuses nor willingly surrender the high trust it has betrayed.

With a quarter of a million of the popular and a majority of the electoral vote against him, we have in the seat of Washington and Jackson a man who represents the success of the foulest conspiracy against free government and constitutional liberty known to the annals of time. And the men to whose fraud, forgery and perjury he owes the name of President, instead of wearing chains and manacles are loaded with regards and honors; are made judges of courts and keepers of the people's treasure! My friends, if a beggar, starving, takes a loaf of bread not his own, he is arrested, tried, convicted and sent to prison. But here a band of political desperadoes, located in three states, by nameless crimes have stolen the jewel of the republic; and instead of being overtaken by the swift hand of the avenger, they to-day mock the people in their calamity and riot in their substance. If justice has not fled the earth, the day, the hour, is near at hand when her sword shall mercilessly behead these guilty wretches!

STATE ISSUES.

Let me now turn briefly to state issues. We are all proud of Pennsylvania. Baptized in the blood of the revolution, she has reared some mighty men. Her people honest, intelligent and industrious; her forests rivalling the cedars of Lebanon, and her soil rich in minerals, she invites to her borders the best brain and brawn of the earth. Forgetting party names and party divisions, her citizens should make her peace and prosperity their common inheritance and their common joy. But a state with so many diversified interests and so many sources of wealth is too inviting to escape the placeman and the trader, and to-day it may be said with truth that no northern state has been so cursed with machine and ring politics. Our people feeling the poison in the system, sought deliverance [illegible] a radical change of the organic law, and the new constitution, in many respects a model, took form and being, not, however, without a bitter struggle, for the old order of things died by decree and not by choice.

But more was expected by the change than has been realized. Overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, the political cabal who had been controlling the state, reluctant to retire from the scene of their past triumphs, taxed their ingenuity to defeat the spirit, if not the form and letter of the new constitution.

One of the complaints of the people was that corporations had too much power. The creatures of legislative will, mere servants of the peole, they were hardly out of their swaddling clothes until they assumed to be the people's masters. Manufacturers and producers could find no means to market, although a railroad might pass their door. The rates were exorbitant, or no cars could be had, or the "ring" might be selling the products or goods The grievance became intolerable and honest men, with one voice, demanded that the power of monopoly should be broken and the rights of the citizen respected.

Hence it is that we find in the new constitution, article 17, the following sections:

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for, transportation of freight or passengers within the state or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

And as if seeing with the eye of prophecy the opposition with which these sections would be met, the convention added:

SEC. 12 The general assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The members of the legislature swear to "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth," and yet with the duty there in written, "the general assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions" of article 17, no law has been passed to carry out these provisions. The wrongs of the people in this regard remain unredressed, and the strong arm of corporate power continues to oppress, unrebuked And when last winter the suffering oil interests of our state, employing a vast amount of capital and thousands of laborers, ventured to approach the legislature for relief and to point to the constitution as the ground of their petition, they were laughed to scorn and turned naked away. It was fruitless for the present democratic candidate for governor, then a senator, to make earnest plea for the rights of the people against the greed of monopolies, for, as he spoke, one of the leaders of the republican ring, like the serpent at the ear of Eve, was whispering poison to those who knew not what it was to disobey his nod.

Defeated but not dismayed, the oil men returned to their wells with firm purpose to teach their oppressors, by the ballot, the measureless depth of their wrongs. But happily just then the republican state convention, composed in part of members of the legislature met in Harrisburg but a few steps from the spot where the free pipe bill had been murdered, and with anxious concern passed this resolution:

Sixth. That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the state and country, resulting partly, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many transportation companies of the country to a favored few to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this convention earnestly recommends the enactment of such laws by the state and national legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

If the "alarm" was sincere the republican legislature could speedily have removed it, for it was then in session. This performance was a pretense and a fraud, and so intelligent men of all parties must regard it. The republican managers will discover that milk is for babies, but that strong men want meat. Nor should the recent action of Gov. Hartranft as to the quo warranto proceeding in Venango county pass without brief notice. He had long been familiar with the grievances of the oil men and he had witnessed the unequal contest they waged before the legislature. One brave word from him then would have saved their cause; but it was not spoken. He remained silent as death when speech would have been golden, and he must not hope now, when the storm of the people's wrath is gathering, to save a sinking cause and candidate by a writ from any court. A quo warranto may do many things, but it cannot elect Hoyt governor!

STATE EXPENSES.

Ring rule has brought with it, of course, a large increase in the annual expenditures. I cannot refer to these in detail, but as a fair sample of the system of ring rule I select the expenses of the executive in 1861, the year before the war, under Governor Curtin, and the expenses of 1877, under Governor Hartranft:

UNDER CURTIN.

Governor's salary	$4,000 00
Private secretary	600 00
Messenger	500 00
Repairs to executive mansion	350 00
Total	$5,450 00

UNDER HARTRANFT.

Governor's salary	$10,000 00
Private secretary	2,500 00
Executive clerk	1,500 00
Messenger	1,200 00
Night watchman	900 00
Page	300 00
Recorder for Board of Pardons	500 00
Clerk for Board of Pardons	500 00
Carpet	129 50
Glass, etc	31 00
Labor	6 25
Tuning piano	10 00
Coal	212 25
Cleaning	54 00
Watchman	24 00
Furniture	19 50
Sprinkling street	15 00
Carpet	709 12
Carpet and furniture	341 00
Furniture	78 24
Repairs	84 50
Sprinkling street	15 00
Incidental executive	2,000 00
Incidentals executive, board of pardons	500 00
Under Hartranft	$21,757 47
Under Curtin	5,450 00
Hartranft over Curtin in one year	$16,307 47

I give you the expenses of the state government under the last democratic governor (Packer) ending in 1860, and also three years under Curtin, including the war, Geary and Hartranft:

Under Packer, three years	$1,209,849 17
Under Curtin	1,885,157 68
Under Geary (second term)	2,808,305 07
Under Hartranft (first term)	3,279,215 28

The above figures do not include interest paid on state debt, pensions, or amounts paid to soldiers' orphans' schools. It will be seen that Governor Hartranft's first term, years after the war, cost almost three times as much as Packer's. A part of this increase is accounted for by the increase in the number of judges and members of the legislature; but these items explain but a small portion of the increase. For example, in 1859 the senate cost, in round numbers, $50,000; in 1874, with the same number of members, it cost $134,000, an increase of $84,000. In 1859 the house cost $125,000; in 1874, $269,000, an increase of $144,000. There has been a steady increase, and the present year will be the most expensive ever known to the state. The last session of the legislature of 1878 covers 144 days. Its expenses were:

Salary of senators	$73,073 20	
Salary of employees	30,090 40	
Postage	5,050 00	
Stationery	11,643 80	
		$128,857 40
Salary of members	$261,623 20	
Salary of employees	62,675 20	
Postage	20,300 00	
Stationery	22,680 61	
		$367,379 01
Expense of senate and house		$496,236 41

Cost of each member, $1,977.

The bill is $25,350 for postage. This would pay the postage on 845,000 letters, which would be an average of about 3,366 letters to each member, and as the session continued 144 days (including adjournments) each member, to use his postage, would have to write daily 23¼ letters.

Thus it has gone for many years, and thus it will go as long as the present dynasty shall rule the state. Under Packer, our last democratic governor, it cost 42 cents per head to govern the people for three years. Under the first term of Hartranft it cost 87 cents and under his present term it will cost 95 cents. And in this increase no expenses arising from the rebellion and no interest or pensions are included.

And in return for these heavy growing burdens what have the people received? What struggling industry has been aided? What monopoly has been caught by the throat and taught obedience to the law? What legislation has been passed to enable individual shippers and producers to secure justice in relentless warfare waged against them by corporate wealth and ring combinations? What single measure urged by the people and opposed by corporations has been coined into law?

And upon the other hand, what proposition for the creation of sinecures and the further oppression of the people has failed? When the ears of the legislature were deaf to the appeals in behalf of the depressed oil interests of the state, they were open wide to the imperious demand of the ruling cabal to pass the recorder's bill. Unwilling to give a helping hand to a great industry that develops the resources of the commonwealth and employs thousands of men, the law-making power was yet servile in its haste to create a new office, with enormous and undefined emoluments, with the extraordinary tenure to its appointee of ten years. Why not give him a life estate at once? If the people are to be plundered under the forms of law, to raise funds to debauch electors and perpetuate the rule of rings, it would save the expense of repeated legislation to declare by a general act that the offices and courts of the state do, and of right ought to, belong to the Republican ringsters their heirs and assigns forever. From the judge upon the bench down even to the notary public, the commission passes through the same channel. Strangers to honest labor, with politics as a profitable trade, a few desperate men have by desperate means installed themselves in all the avenues of state power, and now, like birds of prey, they claim the people as their own. Need I name them? No; for there is scarcely a child, from the rivers to the lake, able to prattle at its mothers knee, that cannot moan the roll.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

The vital issue of this contest is: Shall the government of Pennsylvania be rescued from ring rule and be restored to the people? Upon this platform all honest men can stand, and together they should make common battle against a common foe. In the presence of the great peril minor differences should be trampled in the dust; disorganizers should be hung to the lamp post, and the army of the people, under the banner of reform borne by our gallant leader, should march with resistless tread to victory. First drive from the temple the hands that pollute it, and then it will be time to arrange the order of our worship. It is noontide madness for any one who desires the utter overthrow of hateful personal rule in Pennsylvania to waste his fire in this bayonet charge.

And, my friends, it is well for you and for all taxpayers that the democratic party presents candidates whom it is an honor to support. In the full bloom of vigorous manhood; ripe in experience and rich in virtue; loved at home and esteemed abroad; born to toil and schooled in adversity; faithful to friends and fearless in duty, their lives and their honors are alike a lesson and a legacy to every young man in Pennsylvania. And when the decree of the people shall have been recorded and the aged minister shall greet his son as governor, the child of the circuit as executive of the state will be true to the early training of his pious father and faithful to the interests and the honor of the commonwealth.

Talk at Home.

Endeavor always to talk your best before your children. They hunger perpetually for the ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they will deem drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their households. A silent home is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant family conversation, but what unconscious but excellent mental training in lively social argument! Cultivate to the utmost the graces of conversation.

"Exercise your patience for awhile and you will get practice," said the old physician to the young doctor. "Yes, but I don't have any patients to exercise," was the reply.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 20. 1878.

ORGANIZE!

Members of the Democratic Standing Committee are requested to organize clubs in their respective districts throughout the county, at the earliest day possible, and report to the Chairman when the organization is effected.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

A FLAT FAILURE.

The attempts of the *Republican* of this week to give names, as they threatened, is no more a support of the charge made by it against Dill's friends than it is a proof that the moon is made of green cheese. It charged that the friends of Dill were offering railroad passes to secure votes for him, and said it could give names of those who had offered them, and those to whom they have been offered. We challenged the editors to give names, and they attempted to get out out of the difficulty by passing our challenge over silently. We then *demanded* the names, and this week in answer to that they publish an article headed "Rev. J. C. Clarke and the *Telegraph*," in which it is alleged that "Rev. Wm. H. Dill will not deny that he offered a good Bro. a pass from Sunbury to Baltimore. Rev. McMurray will scarcely deny that he travels on a pass secured through the influence of Wm. H. Dill and advocates Dill's election on the ground that Methodism does not occupy the position it ought to and that Dill's election will give it what it is entitled to." And this is all the proof of the fact that Andy Dill's friends are offering railroad passes in his behalf Rev. W. H. Dill may have offered "a good Bro. a pass from Sunbury to Baltimore." It is a universal custom to allow ministers of the Gospel to travel on half fare or passes, and the offer may have been years ago. We are not informed as to that, but presume that if it was recently, the date would have been given. Rev. McMurray too may travel on a pass, and he may advocate the election o Dill for reasons of his own, but does that satisfy any reasonable man of the truth of the assertion of the *Republican?* They made their assertion with a great show of importance, and put it in such shape as to carry the impression that the Democratic party were using passes freely to secure the election of their candidate. On being cornered they simmer down to the single point that one man and he a brother of A. H. Dill's did on one occasion offer to one other man a pass from Sunbury to Baltimore, and this charge even is entirely unsupported by any evidence that it was during this campaign or done in the behalf of Mr. Dill.

Who ever heard of such frivolous argument based only on inferences drawn from uncertain evidence, used against a candidate for any office?

We have to add in conclusion that the bluff game in this case did not scare, and the effort to sustain their charge has proved a flat failure.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The following proceedings are pertinent to the pending Congressional contest in our District:

The Democratic Convention for the Luzerne and Lackawanna portions of the Eleventh Congressional District was held at Scranton, on Monday afternoon, the 9th inst. The Chairman called the convention to order Mr. A. B. Dunning was chosen temporary Secretary. The temporary organization was continued, except that Mr. Edwin Shortz, of White Haven was chosen Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Representation in the Democratic Conference of the Eleventh Congressional District has always been placed upon a basis of three conferees from each county within said district, and

WHEREAS, The erection of Lackawanna county since the meeting of the last Conference for this, the Eleventh Congressional district, has placed the portion of Luzerne county formerly embraced within the limits of Luzerne in two separate and distinct county organizations, and

WHEREAS, The portions of the district embraced in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties have each a larger Democratic vote than any other county in the district, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a separate set of conferees be sent for Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, respectively, consisting of three conferees from each county.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be each a conferee and that they are empowered to appoint four other conferees for both counties.

At the original Conference in 1874, after much dissatisfaction, and contrary to precedent, the representation of each County was fixed at three Conferees each. The division of Luzerne creates a new question. Shall Lackawanna have separate representation in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts? This, of course is a matter for the Conference to decide, and we shall express no opinion on the subject at present. We are informed, however, that the election districts of the 11th Congressional district in Lackawanna county are as follows: Buck, Covington, Clifton, Gouldsboro, Dunmore, Roaring Brook, 12th, 19th, and 20th and 11th wards of Scranton and Spring Brook.

We have some doubt about all those wards of Scranton, but assuming our correspondent to be right, the Lackawanna portion of our District, by the above resolutions claims separate representation for the election Districts above named on the ground that "the portions of the District embraced in Lackwanna and Luzerne counties *have each* a larger Democratic vote than any other county in the district." Let us see. The Lackawanna portion gave the following vote last year:

TRUNKEY, JUDGE.

Buck	14
Covington	21
Clifton	11
Gouldsboro	18
Dunmore	29 6 ward s.
Roaring Brook	49
Spring Brook	12
Scranton, 11th W	50
" 12th W	1
" 19th W	8
" 20th W	6
Total,	219

According to this 219 votes of Lackawanna is to give three Conferees. Why, East Bloomsburg alone polled 327 Democratic votes!

Of course equity will be done and all interests we trust will be harmonized—when the time comes.

The Swiss watchmakers have held a meeting at Geneva to devise means for the refutation of certain injurious statements concerning the Swiss watch trade said to have been published in circulars by the American exhibitors at Paris.

Democratic Duty.

A more despairing crowd than the Cameron ring has been up to this time has never been found in a political campaign in Pennsylvania. But in the last few days their leaders have set up a cry of confidence and it is to be sent all along the line. Like Swift's philosopher who extracted sunbeams from cucumbers some of the Cameron leaders have sought to draw consolation and hope from the Maine election which resulted for the first and only time in twenty years in the loss of a republican governor and two members of congress. They know better than to fight with despairing troops if they can help it, and hence their extreme anxiety to create as large a degree of confidence as possible among their followers. But they have confidence in the power of the only element upon which they can depend for success—*the power of money*. They publicly boast of their success in having raised an immense sum from federal office holders of every degree. Their candidate for United States senator who is the reputed possessor of two or three millions is to contribute largely of his wealth to carry the legislature, and the chairman of the state committee is to come down liberally with a contribution from the fees of the office of recorder. So large is the sum raised that impecunious politicians, and county committees are everywhere boldly assured that they will be supplied with all the money they need, or all that may be profitably employed in corrupting voters and in manipulating the ballot box.

Let our democratic friends therefore be on the alert. They can only interpose personal effort and sleepless vigilance against the insidious power of money corruptly used. Watch the traitors, foremost among whom are volunteer candidates. Watch the men who start any cry of discord. Chairman Speer is doing all that human effort honestly and earnestly directed may be expected to accomplish with the means at his disposal for strengthening the democratic lines, and he is struggling for victory with an energy and confidence that know no abatement. But the essential power of money for the necessary and legitimate purpose of distributing political information among the people is wanting. He has no source of supply to draw from, but must depend upon the generous contributions of private individuals. For these reasons we appeal to democrats everywhere to buckle on their armor and prepare for a desperate struggle with the power of corruption. The utmost attention should be given to the payment of taxes on or before the 5th of October, so that no democrat be prevented from depositing his ballot by non-payment. This duty should be attended to at once. Success may depend upon efficiency at this point.

The democracy of Pennsylvania need not be warned in regard to the reckless and corrupt foe that confronts them. They need not be pointed to the means on which the Cameron ring must depend to retain their hold of power. No democrat will falter at a time like this or attempt to sow discord in the ranks of the party. None will fail in the effort to combine every element of reform in the state for the purpose of arresting the abuses and extravagance that have grown up in the government. Then up and to work! Rally like strong men for your cause, your commonwealth, and the best interests of all the people. Let nothing impede your just efforts to rescue the state from the grasp of the spoilers.—*Patriot.*

A Voting Residence.

No person can, at the same time, have more than one residence or domicile.

A person employed or in business at any other place than his residence, can only legally vote in the district where he resides and his presence in any other district for more than two months immediately preceding the election does not qualify him to vote in such districts.

Residence, for the purpose of voting, is the unrestrained, voluntary act of an elector, who elected a residence for his convenience and comfort, without any other consideration for more than two months immediately preceding the election, and all persons that claim the right to vote in any election district of the state, must have *bonafide* resided therein, and be otherwise qualified according to the constitution.

The 13th section, article 8th of the constitution of Pennsylvania says: "For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service; either civil or military, or of this *state* or of the *United States.*

The severe storm, of which a portion was experienced in this locality, did great damage in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and portions of Canada. In Western Pennsylvania the rain lasted three days, the storm reaching the climax with a furious gale of wind on Thursday night. Telegraph lines were prostrated, and travel on the western railroads was interrupted by wash outs. At Meadville, the creek running through the town was flooded, and $100,000 worth of property was destroyed. A freight train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad broke through a bridge about three miles from the town, and the engineer, fireman and brakeman were drowned. Yesterday morning a man was drowned by falling into the swoolen creek at Meadville. A train on the Erie and Pittsburg road ran into a culvert near Shenango, killing the engineer and fireman and fatally injuring the brakeman. A house was swept away at Guntown, near Conneautville, and it is feared several lives have been lost. At Geneva a man and a boy were drowned. In Virginia great damage was done by the wind, as well as rain, many houses in Chesterfield, Henrico and Hanover counties being blown down and a number of persons injured. The river at Lynchburg is rising rapidly. Bridges on various railroads have been demolished. In West Virginia, the rain at Wheeling, was "the heaviest and steadiest" ever known there, and travel on all the railroads was stopped. Similar reports come from Cleveland and other places in Ohio. At Plainesville a man was drowned by the breaking adrift of a steam barge. In Canada the Great Western, Grand Trunk and Toronto and Nipissing Railways have suffered, and navigation on the Welland Canal is stopped. A man has been drowned at Markham, Ont.

When Mr. Grow was on the stump in 1872, advocating the election of Horace Greeley, he talked like a man who knew that the war of the Rebellion was over, and he was ready to forget the animosities engendered by four years of civil strife. His arraignment of the Republican party then was as severe as it was just. Its whisky rings, its shoddy contractors, who plundered alike the government and its defenders, and its tyranic abuse of power furnished the subject for Mr. Grow's most eloquent periods. The other day at Oil City, Mr. Grow forgot all that. He stood up unblushingly before an audience largely composed of men who earn what they eat by the labor of their hands, and he waved the bloody shirt and talked for the money power of Wall street like a man paid by the day. The best refutation of Mr. Grow's Oil City speech can be found among his own speeches in the Greeley campaign.—*Spectator.*

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS LETTER.

AN ERA OF SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES. A CONGRESS OF DEMOGRAPHY. THE ETHNOGAPHIC COLLECTION IN THE PALACE OF THE TROCADERO, ETC., ETC.

PARIS, August 30th 1878.

A few weeks ago there was published in a list of nearly a score of scientific congresses that were to be held in the Palace of the Trocadero: A congress of "Demography," Dr. Bertillon, a distinguished savant is the inventor of the science of Demography or at least of the name. His excellent maps enable one to take in rapidly the parts of France where legitimate prevail over illegitimate births, where irregular unions are most frequently "regularized," and natural children recognized by their fathers; where there is most drunkeness; where crime is virulent and barefaced and where it skulks; where primary instruction is most general; along what rivers cancer, or croup, or bronchitis, or typhoid fever, or pulmonary consumption prevail, the statistics of disease at river' mouths' and rivers' sources; the climates and soils most fatal to infants, to youths, and to young girls; for the geographical condition that suit the male organization in youth are often pernicious to the female and *vice versa*. Two of the most moral departments, if morality is to be tested by the scarcity of illegitimate children and the frequency of marriages, are the Vaucluse and the Gers. The former is a very wealthy and a very bad department, and has for its chief town Arignon, into which, before it was annexed to France, the violent men of of the south, flying from justice, used to congregate. Its population still savors of this origin. But apart from violence they are an essentially virtuous people in the chief town of the Department of Vaucluse.

Paris is a sink of corruption if judged by Dr. Bertillon's maps. Why it should be so requires some explanation. When a provincial girl meets with a misfortune which causes her to be shunned by her neighbors she turns her face Parisward, and comes here to make a new departure. Other girls are attracted by the high wages given to domestic servants and the glamour of the dazzling city; while a vast number who desire to reap the wages of sin, and amuse themselves immensely in reaping them desert farms and workshops in small towns to join the army of vice. The largest proportion of recruits from this direction is furnished by Rheims and its environs. Why this is so is not explained by the statistician I have named. It is probably due to the poverty of the Champenois soil and the exciting nature of the wives of the Maone Valley. Poorly fed women have not vital energy enough to face bravely a life of hard work. Anaemia follows on insufficient nutrition and laziness on anaemia. The well fed robust Norman Peasant girl is covetous and selfish, but it is not her way to seek a livelihood in vice when she comes to Paris. The high rents of lodgings in the department of the Seine is a serious impediment to marriage. A workingman can live pleasantly in a garret where two would be miserable, and an infant would soon perish from the heat of the slate roof immediately overheard in summer or from the cold in winter. The Nord, take it all in all is the most vicious department in France. Factories, drunkenness, and gross appetites, render the towns pandemoniums. Sunshine, fruit and olive oil, are great boons of heaven to the inhabitants of the southern provinces and conduce to health, contentment and longevity, when once the infantile diseases are surmounted. But the principle of natural selection operates severely there on young children.

In the right wing of the Trocadero there are fifteen small rooms devoted to a French ethnographic exhibition. It shows the progress of this nation towards civilization from the prehistoric period, when men lived entirely in caves and holes scooped out in hillsides, and carved rude images on the tusks of elephants which then roamed in the jungles of western Europe. Here skulls of a remote period may be seen, and there is but little difference to be found in the skull of the troglodyte of that time and the cranium of the better sort of ape. The artistic aspiration, scientific theorists tell us, proceeded from the superior quality of the brain. In the lacustrian period of progress toward civilization made a long stride. Living in habitations resembling those of beavers and defended from their natural enemies, the carniverous beasts, by the water that environed them, our ancestors took up sedentary habits and occupations. Their water huts, construsted on islands and dams, became to some extent workshops, and when the lacustrians quitted their water defended homes to live on terra firma they had acquired habits of sociability and mutual dependence. The food on which they lived amid the lakes was piscatory, no better food for the brain, scientists tell us. The early Gauls left the deepest traces of their foot prints on the upward path towards civilization in the graves of their progenitors; by them implements of bronze were manufactured, the altar became the meeting place of the tribe; processions were organized, and in Druidical rites those glimmerings of science and philosophy which were casting light on the Gallic brain were brought into a focus. A literary element was brought in by the high civilization of Rome, which next came upon the scene. The church, as in the time of the Druids, was the synthesis of art, philosophy and science. As compared with pagan antiquity, Christendom was very benighted under the Morovignian and Carlovignian dynasties, but an inspection of this ethnographic museum will convince many that the darkness of that era has been overrated. In the 15th century the drama began to evolve itself in the "passion plays" and "mysteries." We find in this section seven scenes painted on one canvass. The actors placed themselves before each in succession to make time and place cohere until they had got to the end of their play. Those anxious to know the infancy of the modern drama should inspect the stage accessions of this exhibit.

Benjamin F. Butler was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts on Tuesday by the delegates instructed for him, after the convention had been adjourned by the chairman. Butler by some means captured a number of the delegates, and these took possession of a hall and after electing a chairman of their own gave this political trickster the nomination, he already having been nominated by the Greenback party. The Democratic State Committee refuse to stand by this action and have called another convention. We would suppose that the Greely experiment was a lesson to the party not to be forgotten. The nomination of a man who has been its bitterest enemy cannot meet with success.

Curtin for Congress.

BELLEFONTE, September 15.—The democratic primary elections in this county were held last evening. The principal contest was between the supporters of ex-Governor Curtin and P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, both of whom are candidates for congress in this district. The majority of delegates elected are for Curtin.

LATER.—The convention held at Bellefonte on the 17th nominated Curtin.

A Land Without a' Printing Press.

A British consular report from Persia states that almost every child in that country is taught to read and write. The Koran is the text book. But as there are no books in the Persian character except manuscript books, the condition of popular intelligence is that of five centuries ago. When the Consul reports no books except manuscript, he probably overlooks the versions of the Bible printed in the Persian characters. That, however, is not printed in Persia, and would not be included among books in general circulation. Few new books are read, the cost of manuscript being too much for popular circulation, and few are written. The Persians adhere in chemistry to the old notion of four elements. In astronomy they are in accord with the colored Virginia teacher, who maintains that the sun moves round the earth. In other sciences, as presented in printed books, their position is the same; although of course, the highly educated are better taught. In the actual processes of art and manufactures, with samples of western products before them, they are skillful imitators. In some enviable particulars they are also behind the age. One day's work in the richer agricultural districts will support a man for a week. They have *two* fashions in clothing—one for summer and one for winter. House doors are left unfastened, and thieves and robbers are scarce. Of course there are exceptions to this pleasant picture. The yearly earning of twenty five to fifty dollars as a sufficient income looks surprising to the toilers in America and Europe, but the mental stagnation which this Arcadian life involves is a condition which reconciles the Western world, even to the daily newspaper and the prolific press. And thieves will flourish where there is anything to steal, if it is only the morning paper from the door step.—*Ledger.*

Decision on Sunday Employment.

Our readers will remember that some time since a man residing in this city who felt himself aggrieved from some cause brought suit against some of the employees of the Pennsylvania railroad company for the performance of Sunday work in instances where their labor was of actual necessity. The Altoona *Evening Mirror* says in reference to similar suits brought against railroad employees of that city:

"The action commenced a couple of years ago against the employees of the Pennsylvania railroad company who engaged in their regular work on Sunday have been terminated. It will be remembered that almost all the employees of the road, whose duties required some secular work on that day were put under arrest, and were convicted by the alderman and sentenced to pay the penalty prescribed by the law. The defense that their labor consisted only in "works of necessity," was of no avail with the magistrate. The cases were all taken before Judge Dean and argued on writs of certiorari. After full and able argument by counsel and careful consideration by the court, judgment was given in favor of the employees, and the following decree entered in each case:

"July term, 1878. It is ordered that the judgment and proceedings in this case be reversed and wholly set aside.

BY THE COURT."

—*Patriot.*

A Tour by the Commission to Locate the New Penitentiary.

The commission to select a site for the proposed new penitentiary in the Middle district will leave Philadelphia on Monday, 23d instant, at eleven o'clock, and proceed to Harrisburg, where a meeting will be held. On Tuesday morning the Commissioners, accompanied by Governor Hartranft, Mayor Stokley, of this city, Mayor McCarthy, of Pittsburg; Hon Richard Vaux, President of the Eastern Penitentiary Board; the President of the Western Penitentiary and the State Board of Charities will proceed to Northumberland and Williamsport. On Wednesday Lock Haven and Bellefonte will be visited; Thursday, Altoona, Tyrone and Huntingdon; Friday, Lewistown, McVeytown and Marysville. These cities will be visited for the purpose of viewing the sites which have been offered for the location of the new buildings.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

PEOPLE WHO DON'T BELIEVE A JUDGE SHOULD PUT ON AIRS.

A Washington correspondent of the *Graphic* writes: There is a curious fight going on in the attorney general's office between a judge and a district attorney in Wyoming territory. A couple of years ago Judge Peck, of Vermont, was appointed judge of Wyoming, but on account of his notions regarding morals and court etiquette he soon became very unpopular in the territory. He even carried his whim of professional propriety so far as to prohibit swearing in court, and is said to have fined a lawyer who swore at a witness during his cross-examination. Another peculiarity of this judge is a dislike of seeing attorneys, when arguing a case before him, pass around a bottle of whisky, and he is said to be violently opposed to lawyers treating the jury to 'drinks' while a trial is in progress. Judge Peck is also reported to have violated common decency by refusing to proceed with a case until the attorneys engaged in it had extinguished their pipes; and a community at once rose in indignation when he ordered a lawyer to remove his feet from the judge's desk. These whimsical notions are alleged to have made Judge Peck very unpopular in the territory; but when he instructed a grand jury to indict every man who indulged in gambling or sold liquor without a license, the outraged public demanded his removal. Not being able to secure this, a bill, drawn by District Attorney Johnson, passed the territorial legislature, reapportioning the territory judicial districts, and assigning Judge Peck to the northern district, which does not contain a town or a court house, and is entirely uninhabited except by military garrisons, Indians and wild beasts. He was deprived, by this bill, of any jurisdiction whatever, and the indignation of the public was satisfied. The governor of the territory who approved this remarkable bill was removed by the President last winter, and an act was passed by the senate disapproving the action of the territorial legislature; but through the influence of the delegate in congress the house of representatives refused to concur with the senate, and the bill was defeated. Judge Peck, who has now no jurisdiction, has nothing to do but labor for the removal of District Attorney Johnson, who, he claims is the author of all of the mischief. But Johnson is warmly sustained by the citizens, who feel a debt of gratitude to him for his brilliant achievement in shelving such an outrageous judge; and Johnson, backed by the citizens, is endeavoring to secure Judge Peck's removal promising, when that is accomplished, to secure the repeal of the redistricting act.

M. Bois Dubois has left $400,000 for popular instruction in the two poorest districts in Paris.

What Salary Does a Farmer Receive?

He receives the equivalent of a larger salary than ninety-nine out of a hundred of them are willing to admit. They under-estimate their own profits and over-estimate the profits of men living on a salary.

There is a great difference among those who live by farming. A great many work the soil because they do not know what else to do, or because they cannot live by anything else. Many of this class hardly deserve to be classed as farmers. They lower the standard of farming as a business. I believe there is no business by which a man can live so well with so much neglect as in agriculture. Still nothing better repays good care and ability. It is rather slow to yield brilliant returns at the outset; so is any business. The farmer's profits are concealed in the rise of land—in improvements by ditching, clearing, new buildings, more land, more tools, or better stock. Most farmers have no idea how much it costs them to live. They forget to figure in the pork, poultry, mutton, butter, flour, vegetables, etc., etc. The salary man lives entirely by his individual efforts. In estimating a salary we must do so by looking at the privileges enjoyed, the hard work of brain and muscles, and the gain in property and improvements.

I am personally acquainted with two brothers in Michigan, who started out an equality about twenty years ago. One of them, after receiving a good education, went to farming, the other to teaching. They had only a few hundred dollars to start with. The one who followed teaching for the last six years has received annually from two thousand to two thousand seven hundred dollars. One-third of this amount would be called a large salary by nine-tenths of our farmers, who can save as much each year as does the the teacher referred to. The farmer of the two brothers under consideration, owns and works a small place of seventy or eighty acres, which he is steadily improving. He has good buildings. He owns a small cheese factory. He is out of debt. He has lately bought fifty acres more of land, worth $2,000, and, from previous experience, he is certain he can save $500 a year above all expenses, to apply as payment on his recent purchase. He is easily keeping up with the teacher in accumulating wealth. He works no harder. The natural tact of the two men for work and business was not much different while they worked together on the old homestead. The farmer is not an old fogy in any sense of the word. He is all the time looking for new and better implements but he is very cautious about buying any of them until he has seen them tried, and knows that he can make good use of them. He does not make costly experiments, but he is every year trying some new vegetables, or grains or grasses. He is improving his stock by some purchases and by "natural selection." He wastes no money in rushing from one department of farming to another,

He keeps cows, raises some hogs, a little wheat, some corn, hay and grass, some fruit and poultry. In no sense of the word can he be said to have made money by buying low and selling high. He is not a trader. He has no tact in making his money by good bargains. What he has earned has come by legitimate farming. Some would call him a little conservative. He is very cautious, saving, industrious, but he dresses well and lives well.—*Prof. Beale in Rural New Yorker.*

From the local columns of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," we clip the following commendatory of a firm who are liberal patronizers of our advertising columns. As our readers are aware, the "Ledger" seldom gives a notice of this kind, and only when it is highly deserved.

AN EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENT—THE NEW STORE OF STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—GROWTH OF THEIR BUSINESS.

In 1862, in an old-fashioned, three-storied brick building, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market, Justus C. Strawbridge and Isaac H. Clothier commenced the dry goods business. Their capital was not large, the ground floor of the store, not more than twenty-five feet square, and the stock of goods they had on hand, although well selected, was necessarily small. As their business increased they made several improvements, but soon their trade became too extensive for their contracted quarters, and the question how to increase their facilities, which had been under consideration, had at length to be solved. So, in 1868, the firm transferred their business to a store across the way, and commenced the erection of a building on the old site, better adapted to the increasing trade which, through fair dealing and honest effort, had grown from almost nothing to enviable proportions. The new building was five stories high, the first story of the Market street front being of iron, and the other stories of Pictou stone. The Eighth street front was of brick.

As soon as the new building was completed (in the latter part of '68) the firm took possession of it, and their fame and reputation, already well-founded in the city, soon spread through the surrounding country, and the result was an unexpectedly large increase of patronage. In 1875 they were again compelled to increase their facilities, and this time they extended their building along Eighth street 33 feet making their store 100 feet deep, the frontage of 42 feet remaining the same. The increase in their business was still so marked and rapid that the firm were again puzzled as to what they should do for more room. To the west of them were two buildings (805 and 807 Market street) for sale, and these they immediately purchased, and bought at 809. The three buildings had a frontage of 48 feet and run back a distance of 100 feet. Early this year they decided to utilize this newly acquired property, and on June 1st the demolition of the buildings was commenced, with a view to erecting upon the premises an addition to the firm's already commodious store. The improvement has just been completed, and on Monday, the whole building, which by the way, is one of the largest and best arranged mercantile houses in the city, will be thrown open for the inspection of the public.

The building as it now stands presents a handsome appearance, its frontage being 90 feet, depth 100, and heighth five stories. The architecture and material of the old and new parts are the same, and immediately in the rear, fronting on Filbert avenue, have been erected the counting rooms and offices of the establishment. The Market street front of the structure as it now is has no superior in appearance among the business houses along that thoroughfare. It is regular and symmetrical, being broken only in the centre by the main entrance on the ground floor large sunken windows above and a tower, or observatory, springing from the roof. To heighten the architectural appearance, there has been constructed, of galvanized iron, a roof bearing some relation to the French mansard.

The internal arrangements of the building are complete. On the first floor, a spacious and well-lighted apartment, there are many circular and straight counters, and in the centre of the room, equally handy to all the clerks, are accommodations for four cashiers, and those employed to wrap and pack the goods sold. Each counter is devoted to some particular line of goods, and there are displayed in profusion silks, dress materials of all kinds cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, underwear, fancy goods, dress trimmings, domestic and foreign cottons, etc. Back are the counting rooms and offices, and adjoining the silk counter is a dark room where the night hues and tints of the silk on sale are shown.

The floor above is handsomely fitted up and richly carpeted. This is the ready made goods department of the establishment, where ladies' underwear, wraps, suits, cloaks, shawls, etc., are sold. Parlors and retiring rooms are fitted up in connection with this department.

The third floor is principally used as a sewing room, where much of the ready-made stock of the firm is prepared. On the same floor is the mail order department, where the wants of the people living out of the city are attended to.

The fourth and fifth floors are used as examination and storage rooms. To this place all goods are sent for examination before being placed upon the counters, and here, also, duplicates of stock in hand are kept stored.

In the basement of the old part of the building is where linens, blankets, &c., are kept on sale, while the basement of the new part is devoted to several purposes. Here are the engines and boilers, which furnish the building with steam, and the freight and passenger elevators (the first of which leads to the ground floor, and the latter to the fifth story,) with motive power. There are also in this department the package room, dining-room, coat room and lavatories.

In the whole store about 250 men and women are employed, and all conveniences for their comfort, it would seem, as well as facilities for the firm's patrons, have been provided.

Uneasy rests the head that has no tidy on the back of a rocking-chair.

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

Marriages.

GIGGER—RIMERD.—On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Harvey Gigger to Miss Harriet E. Rimerd, both of Bloomsburg.

Deaths.

PEALER—On the 13th inst., Clara Pealer, daughter of Peter Pealer, aged 13 years, 8 months and 29 days.

POLITICAL.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
Subject to decision of Congressional Conferees.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conferees.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
STEPHEN POHE
CHARLES REICHART,

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
SAMUEL E. SMITH,
WILLIAM L. MANNING.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne county.
Benton—J. J. McHenry, Benton.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder, Berwick.
Bloomsburg East—D. Lowenberg, Bloomsburg.
Bloomsburg West—C. S. Furman, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek—Joseph Lamon, Berwick.
Catawissa—Mahlon Hamlin, Catawissa.
Centralia Borough—Owen Cain, Centralia.
Centre—Joseph Webb, Lime Ridge.
Conyngham North—Bernard Doyle, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hannon, Ashland.
Fishingcreek—J. M. Howell, Van Camp
Franklin—Peter G. Campbell, Catawissa.
Greenwood—I. A. DeWitt, Rohrsburg.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore, Buck Horn.
Jackson—Frank Derr, Rohrsburg.
Locust—Daniel Morris, Numedia.
Madison—J. M. Smith, Jerseytown.
Main—J. W. Shuman, Mainville.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant, Joseph R. Ikeler, Canby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger, Light Street.
Sugarloaf—J. G. Laubach, Cole's Creek.
D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Democratic Platform.

The democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and the want that now exist:

It has had control of the legislation of the country, and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many;

Its system of finance has been one of favor to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor.

Its present hold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices immoral; they distress the people and destroy their substance.

The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power.

And we resolve that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given to a paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady work and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breach of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from $1.25 to 75 cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper, glass, leather, and all manufactures of each of them ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it should be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made, fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The republican party, controlling the legislation of the state, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution; and among other things, it has neglected and refused.

To compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the state:

To prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any;

To give to all equal means for transporting raw material of the state in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and

To publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The republican party creates new offices and enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites, whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery.

Its administration of the state government grows more expensive with each year of its rule.

Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures, and these men, as unworthy the support of an honest and free people, and we invite all of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their hateful rule.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get genuine. Depot and office 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5.

All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

NEVER FAILING WORM SYRUP.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes tape worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if tape worms can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Nos. 801, 803, 805, 807 and 809
MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A VISIT of INSPECTION is Respectfully INVITED,

If it is not convenient to visit the city and make your selections in person, write for samples of whatever you may desire, and a full line will be forwarded by return mail.

Sept 20, '78-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED. Only those who mean business and desire to make from $2 to $15 per day need apply. Send 1 cent stamp for particulars
REV. S. T. BUCK,
Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

ASK FOR THE
Williamsport Hand-Made Boots,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. DAYTON & CO.,
AND
WARRANTED.

N. B.—All goods of their make are stamped on the bottom.

Sept. 20, '78—2m

EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS
LEWISBURG, PA.
WM. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Miss. M. Derrickson, Notion and Fancy Store, Bloomsburg, Agent.

ALL KINDS OF GENTS GARMENTS CLEANED DYED AND PRESSED WITHOUT RIPPING AND MADE TO LOOK ALMOST EQUAL TO NEW.

LADIES SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, SILKS OR RIBBONS CLEANSED OR DYED AND FINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.

KID GLOVES CLEANSED.

Feathers Dyed and Curled in a splendid manner. Special attention to wholesale goods. Prices reduced to suit the times.

Sept. 20, '78-2m.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, appointed Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Wm. Schuyler, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, October 19th, 1878,

at 10 o'clock a. m.. all that certain

LOT OF GROUND

situate in the town of Orangeville, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot of Low and Savage, south by D. K. Sloan, on the east by Mill street, and on the west by David Herring, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and other out-buildings. There is an excellent well of water on the premises convenient to the kitchen door.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. to be paid at the striking down of property; twenty five per cent. January 1st, 1879, and the balance April 1st, 1879, when deed will be delivered and possession will be given.

W. H. SMITH,
Assignee of Wm. Schuyler.

Sept. 20, '78-ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of Preserve Conner late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises the following described real estate situate in Benton township, Columbia county on

Saturday, October 19th, 1878,

at 10 o'clock, a. m.: Bounded on the north by lands of Dennison Cole, on the east by Emanuel Laubach on the south by lands of Dr. I. E. Patterson and on the west by lands of Sabrina McHenry and Mathias Conner. containing

FIFTY ACRES

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ELI JONES,
Administrator.

W. J. BUCKALEW,
Attorney for Estate.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county will be sold on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878,

at 10 o'clock a. m. by M. G. Hughes, assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Hile Brothers (Amos Hile and Minner Hile) the following described real estate, situate in the town of Catawissa, on South street, bounded as follows: on the east by lands of John Giger, west by lands of Mrs. E. Clark, on the north by lands of Dr. J. Robbins, and on the south by South street, whereon is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

The said property is located in a very desirable part of Catawissa, the house is large and convenient, There are a cistern and other conveniences on the lot, together with all necessary outbuildings. The building is new.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Hile Bros.
sept 20, '78-ts

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

BRIDGE LETTING.

An open wooden truss bridge 37½ feet between abutments, to be built over Ravencreek, in Fishingcreek township near still Water on old abutments properly repaired, will be let at our office on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, next between ten and two o'clock of said day. Bridge to be same kind of bridge as the one over the canal at Port Noble, Bloomsburg.

SILAS W. McHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
JOS. E. SANDS,
Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Sept. 20 '78-2w Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of John Beishline, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1878,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following LOT OF GROUND in Benton township bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Ash, Samuel Yost and Daniel Shultz, on the east by lands of William Ipher, on the south by lands of Jonas Doty, Hiram Depoe and John Karns, on the west by lands of Russel Shultz, containing

One Hundred and Four Acres

more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE, BARN

and other out-buildings. Sold subject to the payment annually of the interest on the dower to the widow of John Beishline and at her death to the payment to the heirs.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

J. M. BEISHLINE,
Administrator,
sept. 13, '78-ts.

W. J. BUCKALEW,
Att'y. for Estate.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public sale at Kehris' Hotel in Numedia, Columbia county Pa. on

Saturday, October 5, 1878,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable real estate, assigned to John C. Yocum by Aaron S. Knittle, in trust for the benefit of creditors of said Knittle.

All that certain messuage and tenement and tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, beginning at the corner on the public road marked by a stone South eighty-one degrees, west one hundred and eight and five-tenths perches by lands of Henry Gable, to a post, thence by land of the same south eleven and one half degrees, east twenty and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Peter Mowery south eighty-two and one-half degrees, west thirty-three and eight-tenths perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of the same north eleven and one-half degrees west twelve and five-tenths perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of the same south eighty-one and one-half degrees west sixty-seven and one-half perches to a chestnut tree, thence by land of the same north nine degrees west fifty perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of Daniel Stine north eighty degrees, east eighty-two perches to a post, formerly a black oak tree, thence by land of the same north nine degrees west five and five-tenths perches to a corner, thence by land of Henry Knapp north eighty-one degrees east two hundred and thirty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of Henry Knapp along said public road south nineteen and three-fourths degrees west twenty-six and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence by the same south thirty-one degrees west thirty-three and seven-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing.

104 Acres and 38 Perches

strict measure, whereon is erected a

Good Frame Dwelling, Barn

and other out-buildings. A well of good water near the house. The property is accessible to Catawissa and the coal region markets.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

For further particulars apply to, or address

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Assignee of Aaron S. Knittle,
Elysburg, North'd county, Pa.,

or

ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Atty's for Assignee,
Catawissa, Pa.
September 13, '78-ts.

At Private Sale,
A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT
109 ACRES,

mostly cleared, and whereon are erected a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and other out-buildings—a well of soft water at the house and one at the barn. There are also a large number of Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees and a good

IRON-STONE STONE QUARRY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND

at the corner of Third and Centre streets, being one hundred and thirty-two feet on Third street and two hundred and fourteen and one-half feet on Centre, whereon are erected a

Large Brick Dwelling House,

with STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, and in thorough repair. Having a Well, Cistern, Ice-house, Cooling House and all convenences.

Both situate within the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg, and offered to be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Bloomsburg,
Penn'a.

aug. 23d, '78-3m

BLANK NOTES with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

B. P. Vannatta is our authorized collector and solicitor. He is visiting neighboring villages now, and calling on subscribers who are in arrears for a year or more. His receipts are binding on the proprietors. We hope our friends will be prepared to settle when he calls. Subscriptions can be paid here in produce. Our collector will take cash only. tf

M. P. Lutz is buying goods in New York.

Eight Southern editors have died since the plague began.

A note in bank is like a rose, because it matures by falling due.

Judge Elwell held court at Lewisburg this week.

William Gilmore is painting the front of his building.

Pay your subscription in oats, potatoes, chickens, flour, corn, wheat or cash.

John Bahme, of Mainville, left on Tuesday for Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri.

The *Republican* tries to crawl out of a very small hole in accepting our challenge, but sticks.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. J. G. Quick, of Rupert, died one day last week.

After the 18th of October it will not be against the law to shoot rabbits. Until then, forbear.

Honey will not be taken on subscription. We have enough on hand to sweeten our disposition for a long time to come.

Mrs. M. H. McKinney and daughter, Miss Ella, have gone to Wisconsin to visit relatives at Milwaukee and other points.

The *Dushore Review* has been enlarged, and the name changed to the *Sullivan Review*. Bowman deserves a liberal patronage.

Mrs. Dr. Turner, Mrs. Dr. Reber, Miss S. Derrickson and Miss Burt were among the excursion party that went up the Hudson last week.

"If I had to walk from here to Baltimore for it, I would not be without Dr Bull's Cough Syrup in my family," is what we heard a lady say yesterday.

The apprentice of a Glasgow dentist has brought suit against the master for £500 for trying magnetic experiments upon him, to the injury of his health.

Judge Dana, of Wilkesbarre, has accepted the nomination of the independent citizens of Lehigh county for President Judge, in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee.

Harrison Kester, of Shickshinny, had his arm and wrist terribly mangled on the work train at noon Thursday last. His arm was amputated by Drs. Reber and Turner, and he returned to his home an hour afterwards.

T. J. Morris, Esq., was able to attend church last Sunday morning. He walks with crutches. We are pleased to note his recovery. Our advice now is to get George Washington's little hatchet and cut down that cherry tree.

WANTED,—Chickens, potatoes, flour, oats, any kind of farmers' produce taken on subscription at highest market prices. We make this offer to take pay in produce for the accommodation of our subscribers. We prefer cash. tf

If you take one of the new silver dollars, pour a little muriatic acid on the figure of the eagle and set it out in the sun for twenty minutes, when you come to look at it it will be gone, and the tramp who took it will be gone also.

A great many remedies are advertised to bring them before the public, who decide whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys is a standing guarantee of its merits. Price 25 cts.

E. B. Haines, editor of the daily *Banner*, who has been on trial at Williamsport for publishing a libel on Col. Jacob Sallade, charging him with having taken a bribe of $3,000 while a member of the city councils, was acquitted and the costs put on the prosecutor.

ROLLING MILL BURNED.—The Glendower Rolling mill (formerly Rough & Ready, or National,) at Danville, Pa, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of last week. The puddle mill was saved. It is reported that there was no insurance on the building.

The Fifty-Eighth Anniversary of the Northumberland Baptist Association will be held with the Bloomsburg Baptist Church on Wednesday, September 25th, 1878 at 2 o'clock p. m. Religious services, including sermons and addresses, together with the business of the Association, will be held until Friday noon. The public are invited to attend.

Bills for subscription will be found in papers for different offices as fast as we can make them out from now until October 1st. Do not mistake them for receipts. They mean that the person to whom addressed owes us that amount, and the bill is sent because *we want the money*.

The Band plays every pleasant Saturday night in the Court House yard. They have learned a number of new and pretty tunes and it is as good as a concert to hear them. The Cuckoo tune is worthy of special remark. Their music was listened to by a large audience last Saturday evening, and greeted with applause.

Chickens and potatoes must be scarce among the farmers. We have advertised for them for some weeks, but none have been offered. It will become necessary shortly to buy our winter's supply, and then those of our subscribers who have such things will not be allowed to pay in produce. If you do not want to pay in cash you must call soon.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE MUNCY CREEK RAILROAD.

The only engine belonging to the Muncy Creek railroad was thrown off the track near Hall's Station Friday evening; business on the road will be suspended for a short time, unless they hitch "Reg." and another jackass up in double harness to take the place of the engine. Nobody hurt.—*Ex.*

Our friend William T. Snyder, of Berwick, has organized the first Democratic Club in the County for this campaign. The officers are: Hudson Owen, President; J. M. Snyder, T. M. Senderling, Vice Presidents; Joseph Eyerly, Treasurer; F. S. Hunt, Corresponding Secretary. W. T. Snyder, Financial Secretary. A Club should be organized in every township in the County. Who will be the first to follow the example set by Mr. Snyder?

C. F. Knapp has gone to Milwaukee to attend the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree.

The National Party have posted bills announcing a meeting at the Opera House on the evening of the 23d.

A Republican meeting at the Opera House this evening will be addressed by Mahlon Chance. This is about the only *chance* Hoyt has in the Gubernatorial race.

"Relief or Revolution" is the significant motto on a poster in Pottsville calling a meeting of the Nationals and the name of Hon. F. W. Hughes appears as the principal speaker.

The Democratic Convention representing that portion of Luzerne belonging to this Congressional District unanimously nominated Dr. R. B. Fruit for Congress on Tuesday last.

Dr. B. F. Gardner successfully removed an ovarian tumor from a young lady in Mt. Pleasant township on the 15th inst., the weight of which was nearly forty pounds.

The School Board desire to purchase six wall maps of Montour and Columbia counties. If any one has them for sale cheap they can dispose of them.

Sheriff Hoffman left Thursday of last week for Philadelphia with six prisoners, three men for the Penitentiary and three colored boys for the House of Refuge. Judge Krickbaum and Henry Gable accompanied the Sheriff as assistants.

A festival will be held at Heller's Church on Friday and Saturday evenings, October 4th and 5th, for the benefit of the Church. There will be a supper on Saturday afternoon between 3 and 7. A band will be in attendance.

After the birth of my babe, one of my limbs became fearfully swollen. *Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia*, after all the K. Brown remedies failed, effected a rapid cure. MRS. B. LASK,
160 East 66th St., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists.

Mr. P. Thomas, of Locust township, picked over forty quarts of strawberries from the patch of William Yorgey between the 7th and 14th of September, and sold them in Ashland for 15 and 20 cents a quart. Pretty good for September.

The traverse jurors were discharged last week on Thursday afternoon, there being no cases open on the list for trial. In discharging them the Court said that a third of the week still remained and there were no causes ready. He hoped that hereafter counsel would not consent to continue so many cases.

Mr. A. Noble has our thanks for some peaches and for a dozen of the finest apples we have seen for a long time. These apples when put in a straight line close together measure four feet, two inches and three quarters, and average fourteen inches in circumference. They are hard to beat.

We would call attention to the advertisement of J. E. Dayton & Co., of Williamsport, which appears in this issue. This firm is well known in this section and enjoys a wide reputation as a reliable business house. Their goods are of the very best quality and are sure to give satisfaction to customers.

A Shamokin stonecutter has prepared headstones for the graves of Patrick Hester and Alexander Campbell. That intended for Hester is ornamented with emblems of the Roman Church, while that of Campbell is surmounted by a cross, and simply bears his name.

Dr. Searles, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison, presents the following facts for earnest men to ponder: There are in our country four hundred thousand criminals. For every *one* of these *ten* innocent people are doomed to suffer. Four million sufferers on account of crime! What causes this suffering? Facts show three great agents—idleness, licentiousness and intemperance. Destroy these causes, and with many hard times would disappear.

BURIAL OF A GIPSY QUEEN.

Matilda Stanley, known as the Gypsy Queen, was buried at Woodland cemetery, Dayton, Monday. Twenty-five thousand people were present, including representatives of prominent gypsy families. The ceremony was conducted by a minister of the United Brethren church, the children of the Queen throwing themselves on the grave and filling the air with lamentations. Dayton is the headquarters of the Gypsies of this country, and the husband of the Queen lives near the city and owns a large tract of ground.

After an experience of three months in conducting the local department of the Sullivan *Democrat*, Mr. L. I. Cannan, has withdrawn. In his farewell address he says that during his short residence in Laporte he did the best he could under the circumstances to make his department interesting, and that he will remain in town a few days before departing in order to enable his friends to present him with all the tokens of respect, such as gold-headed canes, that they may feel inclined to.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Another "Cannan" prematurely exploded. Reason,—too heavy a load in the person of the editor.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

September 9.—Nathan Creasy vs Charles Maurer and Joseph Gearhart. Jury called and sworn. Verdict for the defendant.

Report of sale in estate of I. John & Son confirmed ni si. and order of sale continued as to tract unsold.

John H. Goodman vs John Sanger. Ejectment. Jury called and sworn. September 12, verdict for the defendant.

A. E. Brink vs W. A. Kile. Judgment by consent for plaintiff of $124.58.

Adjourned Court ordered for October 5th, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m.

John Turner vs W. A. Kase and D. Mowry. Judgment for costs.

Commonwealth vs Martin and Lake. Recognizance of Henry Sanders in fifty dollars for his appearance at next sessions to testify.

September 13.—Court adjourned until October 5th.

SCHOOL BOARD.

School Board met at office of C. W. Miller September 16, 1878. Present Brown, Graul, Jones, Furman and Ringler. Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

J. C. Menagh, repairing clock	$2 00
Ginn & Heath, globes	72 00
Layton Runyan & Co., paint, oil, &c,	25 91
T. W. Gunton, ½ dozen brooms	1 50
G. M. & J. K. Lockard, 143,440 lbs. coal	200 81
E. J. Thornton, window curtains, &c.	5 96
I. W. McKelvy, brushes, soap, &c.	2 68
G. A. Clark, books, crayon, stationery	43 68
E. A. Surles, painting and paint	30 00
W. E. Ritter, painting and paint	28 50
Alfred Yetter, painting	11 00
R. H. Ringler, Secretary	50 00

C. W. Miller on behalf of Gas Company asked that the Company be exonerated from payment of taxes because they were compelled to pay their taxes to the State. On motion of Graul and Ringler they were exonerated.

One of the policies of insurance having expired, Brown and Ringler were appointed a committee to have insurance renewed. On motion of Ringler and Graul it was agreed to issue new bonds to refund bonds over due and pay for apparatus. Brown and Ringler were appointed a committee to confer with parties sending children from other districts and make arrangements to have them pay the District for their tuition. On motion adjourned.

L. C. Kline, a son of Col. W. F. Kline of Beach Haven, committed suicide at Muhlenburg, Luzerne county, on Tuesday morning of last week. Regarding the sad affair the Shickshinny *Echo* says: "Lower Muhlenburg, a little village not many miles from Shickshinny, was the scene of a sad tragedy on Tuesday morning. L. C. Kline, a young storekeeper of that place, became tired of the vicissitudes of this life and put an end to his days by the use of a small pocket pistol. The particulars as we learned them are as follows: Mrs. Kline, the wife of the suicide, arose early and after getting breakfast, which she ate alone, her husband not feeling well enough to get up at that hour, she proceeded across the road to the washplace to do the week's washing. After kindling the fire she went to the bedroom where her husband was to change the bedclothing when she saw he was fast sinking into the repose of death. The neighbors were at once called in and it was not until some one present turned the head of the dying man that the frightful wound was exposed to sight. Immediately below the right temple was the ghastly hole made by the bullet before it went crushing through the skull on its deadly mission. Dr. Briggs was summoned at once to the scene but of no avail. The aim of the suicide had been too sure. He was past the reach of medical skill. After lingering in an unconscious state until late in the afternoon death put an end to the life which he helped to discard. The cause of this rash act will never be known, as not a word escaped the unfortunate man's lips after the deed was committed. It was probably brought about by a general despondency from various causes known best to himself. The deceased was about 26 years of age and leaves a wife and child to mourn his sad fate. He was a son of Col. W. F. Kline, now a resident of Beach Haven.

The remains were brought here at noon yesterday and interred in the cemetery on the hill, after which Rev. George Warren preached the funeral sermon. Subsequently 'Squire Glace, acting as coroner, summoned a jury to inquire into the cause of his death. A decision had not been rendered last evening, but it will probably be that he came to his death from a pistol shot fired by his own hand while laboring under temporary insanity. The deceased was a beneficial member of Muhlenburg Lodge I. O. of O. F.

REMAINS IDENTIFIED.—The remains of the man found drowned in the river opposite Milton on Saturday, were taken from the grave on Sunday and identified by his father as Henry Smith from East Buffalo, Union county. He had been missing from home for four weeks. He was subject to fits, and it is probable that in crossing the river he was seized with an attack, and drowned while in that condition.

LATER.—From the Lewisburg *Journal* of last week we learn that Mr. Smith was mistaken in the body. That paper says: When Mr. Smith heard of the finding of the body above referred to he concluded it was that of his son. The face being very much disfigured, he examined the back of the head for a peculiar lump which his son had. He found the lump on the remains, and therefore believed they were those of his son. The remains were brought through our town on Sunday, and taken to Ebenezer church. The family gathered there and mourned at the grave, and he was buried, they fully believing it was the son. On Monday morning of this week, however, the son returned home alive and well. Now the question arises, whose remains were buried and how did he come to his death?

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following properties were sold by Sheriff Hoffman September 2, 1878.

Property of Augustus Strausser, sold to E. M. Tewksbury, committee of R. Strausser, for $600.

Property of Bloomsburg Lumber Company, sold to Henry James for $25.

Property of Robert S. Young, sold to Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association for $50.

And on the 7th the following.

Property of James Dyke, sold to M. G. Hughes for $325.

Property of W. M. Stephens, sold to Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company for $25.

Property of James Conner, sold to Dr. T. C. McHenry for $1,450.

Property of Abraham Schweppenheiser, sold to Elizabeth P. Schweppenheiser for $2,900.

Property of Isaac Yetter, sold to U. J. Campbell and M. V. B. Kostenbauder for $620.

FIRE AT LEWISBURG.

LEWISBURG, Sept 14.—The agricultural works of Mr. James S. Marsh, located at this place, and well known all over the country, were destroyed by fire at about three o'clock this morning. Great excitement was caused by the fire, nearly the whole population of Lewisburg and the surrounding country being attracted to the scene. All that was possible was done to suppress the flames. The books and papers in the building were saved. Among the contents of the building were a large number of valuable patterns, which were all burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000. There was an insurance of $10,000. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. Mr. Marsh, the proprietor, made an assignment this morning. The fire will prove a severe loss to the town, as at least 250 worthy men are thrown out of employment. The establishment was widely known as "Marsh's foundry." It was one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in this part of the state. It was started many years ago, and has passed through many different hands.

Heretofore we have said nothing concerning the nomination of Hon. C. B. Brockway for Congress by the late Democratic County Convention. Inasmuch, however, as he is a 'brother chip' we cannot refrain from saying our say, although it is contrary to our rule of 'a closed mouth' regarding political matters. Having received the nomination for Congress by the County convention, the conferees of this Congressional district can do no wiser thing than by nominating the Captain, who has a record that is unimpeachable, both civil and military. As near as we can learn his chances for the nomination are good. In conclusion we quote from the *Four Quarters* of July 1, 1871:

"Captain Charles B. Brockway is a man of nature's own achievement.—Born of humble parents, deprived in youth of the facilities of methodical education, compelled to earn a bare subsistence as driver on the canal, his present as well as for several years past exalted position is another of the remarkable instances, for which our free country is noted, refuting the old doctrine, 'There are no noblemen but Romans.'—*Catawissa News Item.*

REDUCTION OF FEES.—The new Fee Bill for Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the several Courts, Registers and Recorders, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, applies to all counties having more than 10,000 and less than 150,000 inhabitants. It makes a universal reduction of the fees and will lessen the value of the offices to a considerable extent. *Its provisions do not effect present incumbents.* The Sheriff is affected the most and the Register and Recorder the least. We see it stated that the reduction in Sheriff's fees will be from 30 to 50 per cent, those of the Prothonotary 30 to 40 per cent, and those of the Register and Recorder about 20 per cent.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One barrel contains more hope, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

THE JACKSON DEBATE.—On last Thursday afternoon a letter was received at this place stating that the National Labor-Greenback-&c. Party desired Mr. Buckalew or Brockway to meet their orators in debate. The former gentleman could not leave on account of professional business, even if he had been so inclined and Mr. Brockway did not know that he was to go until a horse and buggy was at his door; and started without a moment's preparation, and without knowing who his opponent was or what his line of argument might be. Mr. Brockway went, however. A large crowd was in attendance—earnest, honest men of all parties. The meeting was called to order at a late hour on account of Rev. E. E. Orvis' absence, but was finally organized by H. E. Smith, Esq., who, unwittingly we suppose, made a statement that this was a Greenback meeting, and that we had challenged *them* to debate! The division of time was Orvis 45 minutes, Brockway 60, *and Orvis 30 again!* Bro. Orvis went through the usual platitude of unofficial figures, which not one of his hearers can repeat to-day, nor see their relavancy. Mr. Brockway then showed the rottenness and corruption of the Republican party, to which Mr. Orvis agreed. He also showed that until Mr. Orvis was defeated for Congress and District Attorney he had no greenback views, but had sturdily supported Tilden and the Platform of 1876. His conversion was as sudden as Paul's, but it did not take a streak of lightning to do it. He declined to discuss state issues, which are now paramount, and declined to reply to the point that the additional issue of greenbacks would be unconstitutional. The Labor question was left severely alone. The assertion that Tilden favored the Electoral Fraud has been disproved, as well as that Belmont sent Carl Schurz to Ohio to help defeat Allen. When men pretending to respectability utter publicly bald faced lies, we do not pity the men who are duped by them.

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a Saint would be;
When the Devil got well, the Devil of a Saint was he."

DIPHTHERIA.

As this dread scourge is still hovering in our midst, we have been requested to publish the following letter received a short time since from a former clergyman of this place, well known and kindly remembered by the most of us. The remedy therein mentioned is so simple, and its effects so uniformly satisfactory, that every parent would do well to cut this slip out, or preserve the paper for future reference.

JAMESBURG, N. J., August 9th, 1878.

Dear Friend—

* * * We have had diphtheria in family and congregation, and in few cases,—not over three or four, has it proved fatal; and in those, by reason of its being left too long untreated, or on account of peculiar complications. Our physician depends on the following treatment:

Ten (10) Grains Permanganate of Potash in two-thirds of a tumbler of water. When dissolved, gargle the throat every half hour; (if severe case and much white matter in throat, somewhat oftener.) If the child is too small to gargle, let it swallow a small half teaspoonful—enough to thoroughly wet the throat its entire length. It is a cure and not a preventive.

* * * * *

It is of the first importance that the strength of the patient be kept up, and so we use beef tea, egg nog, raw or cooked eggs, anything to give the greatest possible nourishment—beef steak, milk, &c. &c.

The symptoms of approach are usually aching of bones, headache, and high fever. Then look at throat. Indeed, when diphtheria is about, as soon as any ailment affects the children, we look at throat, and if there is great redness, and especially if white patches are forming, we begin at once with the medicine.

When the throat swells outside much, we put on for external application salt pork or some similar irritant, though I believe our physician don't think it amounts to much.

* * * I am very truly,
Your Friend, B. S. EVERETT.

—*Monroe Democrat.*

FAT MAN MADE HAPPY—LOSES 61 POUNDS.

PRATTVILLE, Ala., July 20, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—About three months ago I commenced using your Anti-Fat, at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to my commencing the use of your medicine, I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of my coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on a bean pole, and when I put the pants on,—well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti Fat business. Yours truly.

GEORGE BOYD.

We notice a call for a grand rally of fishermen at Harrisburg for the purpose of urging the removal of the Columbia dam and the preposterous proposition to repeal all fish laws. No! No! not any of the latter for the West and North Branches, if you please. We believe the Columbia dam to be a public nuisance and should be removed as well as every other dam that can be dispensed with, but we want to send delegates to a convention that will urge the Legislature to *enforce all fish laws* on the statute books. We can now, (thanks to the partial enforcement of the said law) get a nibble at our hooks when we go out for a day's fishing. And if pelicans, cormorants, hell-divers and fish hawks in human disguise with seines and baskets—can be kept down a year or so longer, we are sure of not only getting a bite, but a string of fish. Any member of the legislature that would support the repeal of all fish laws is fit for "treason stratagem and spoils," and should be eternally shelved by an outraged constituency. We are glad to notice that all true followers of Walton in this section denounce the scheme in the strongest language, as being one which will make our branch of the Susquehanna at least, a mere gut in which nothing will be found but bull-heads and mud-suckers. Down with the dams if you like, but up with the fish laws, the more stringent the better.—*Miltonian.*

Sending Packages by Mail.

On the 1st of October a new rule will go into effect in the Postoffice Department. After that date all third-class matter can be registered at the same rate as that charged for registering letters, viz: 10 cts. Third class matter comprises all articles of wearing apparel, etc., and the rate for arraying is one cent for each ounce in packages whose weight is limited to four pounds. There is another grade of third-class matter, such as books, pamphlets, etc., for which the charge is one cent for every two ounces. This also can be registered. You can send just as many packages as you please and register each of them, the only restriction being that each must weigh but four pounds.

A champion bloody-shirt wafter has been discovered at Altoona. He is a lawyer. Being waited on by a committee of citizens and asked to contribute something in aid of the yellow fever sufferers of the south, he shook his head angrily and said that in his opinion the reports of the epidemic in the south were lies sent out by southern rebels to defraud the people of the north.

Items.

—:o:—

The prohibitionists expect to poll an unusually large vote in portions of Ohio.

Philip Lee a farmer, was killed by the explosion of a steam thresher, near Palmyra. Three others were injured, it is feared fatally.

While a young man and woman were going home from a circus, at Lewistown, Me., on Saturday night, they were seized by six ruffians, two of whom held the man while the others feloniously assaulted the woman. Five men have been arrested for the crime.

The village of Kollmar, in Holstein, is famous for the longevity of its inhabitants. It has a population of 1,400 souls. A diamond wedding—the seventy-fifth anniversary—has just been celebrated there, the tenth in fourteen years, and two others are impending.

Last year the potato bug invaded Prussia, but the authorities of Schildau and Mulheim built fences around the fields, covered them with sawdust and tanbark, soaked this with kerosene and set fire to the mass. The heroic treatment has been completely successful, as not one of the dreadful insects has been seen this year.

At a school district election in New Haven, Conn., the issue being an attempt to re-establish devotional exercises in the public schools, the Bible ticket was elected by about 2900 majority. Catholics united with Protestants in supporting this ticket against the Secularists and non-religionists.

Herman Chapman, an express driver was assaulted and robbed by three men in La Salle, Ill., on Saturday evening. He was robbed of $14,000 and a watch and left in a dangerous condition. The money was sent by the First National Bank of Chicago to the Matthiessen and Hegler Zinc Company. The robbery was committed in a much frequented place, yet it seems to have had no witnesses.

In Hockley, Texas, last Friday night, George Lynch was awakened from sleep by a pistol shot, the ball striking him in the breast. He sprang from the bed, a masked man standing in the middle of the room fired at him again, and he fell senseless. When he recovered he found himself in a lane outside the house. The assassin, thinking Lynch dead, took a hatchet and murdered Lynch's eight children, the eldest 17 years of age, and set fire to the house. The agonized father regained consciousness only to see his burning house fall on the remains of his murdered children. Their bodies were afterward recovered and an inquest held. Lynch, it is believed, will recover. A young man named Boatwere, with whom Lynch had a difficulty is suspected of the crime.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C, Sept. 17, 1878.

Secretary Sherman has abandoned at the last moment his intention of "resuming" to-day in silver dollars. He believes the country is ready for resumption now, and that there is not the slightest need, unless it be a legal one, of waiting until January 1, 1879. We can all hope that the good results the Secretary expects will follow resumption of specie payments. A little time will decide.

Before Representative Small, of South Carolina, left here a few days since, he said he expected to be re-elected to the House of Representatives, and that one other Republican would be elected also. He was much more hopeful than most other Republicans, however, nearly all of them believing a full Democratic delegation will come from the State. That Hampton will succeed Patterson as Senator is certain.

General Butler is a man who delights in opposition. That the leaders of the Democratic party in Massachusetts should endeavor to prevent his friends from controlling the Democratic State Convention seems to the General to be a cause of offense, and he promptly threatens vengeance. It is unfortunate for the Democrats of the State that Butler's character is so bad they cannot take advantage of the strength he unquestionably has at this time. Perhaps before the day of election they may look differently at affairs in the State.

Mr. Hayes will in a few days return from the West, and leave to others the work of making political speeches.

Contributions for the yellow fever sufferers are larger here now than at any previous time. The responsible system of making collections and disbursements lately introduced has no doubt produced this effect.

From a statement just published by the Treasury Department the following interesting exhibit of Government revenues is taken:

"The net revenue for 1856 was $79,056,799 24 and net expenditures $69,571,025.79. The lowest revenue for one year included in the statement was in 1861—$41,509,930.39. The largest was in 1866—$558,032,520.06. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 last was $257,763,879.70; the year before $279,000,586.82, in 1876 $287,482,039.16, and in 1875 $288,000,051.10. The lowest expenditure of the Government in the years included in the statement were in 1860, $63,130,598.39. The greatest were in 1865, $1,297,555,224.42. In 1856 they were $69,571,025.79. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last they were $236,694,326 80; the year before $238,660,008.93; in 1876 $258,459,797.33."

It is this enormous drain upon the people which is ruining them, and which we must reduce.

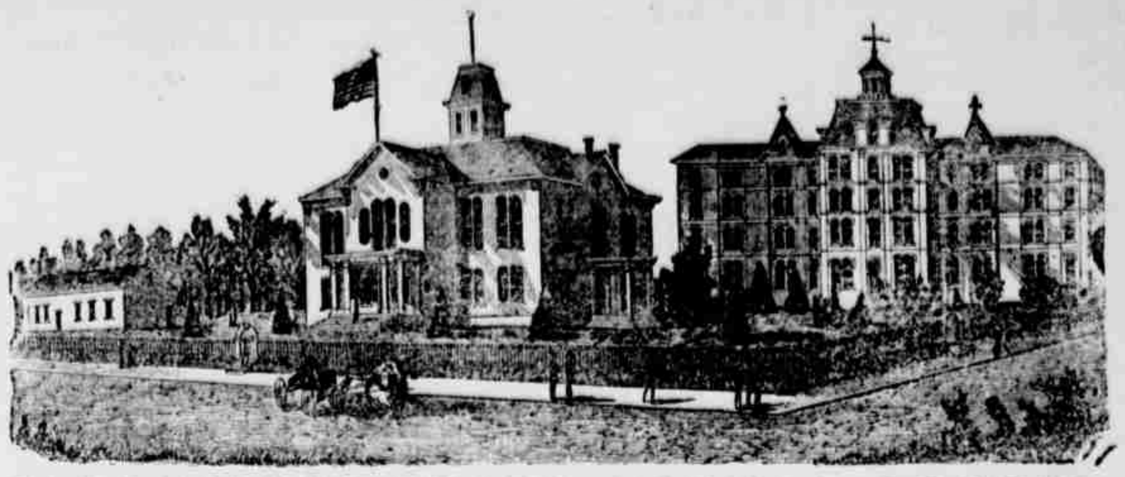
SEMINOLE.

Putting the Dollar Out.

A NEW ORDER LOOKING TOWARD GETTING SILVER OUT OF GOVERNMENT VAULTS.

Washington, September 14.—A circular was issued late this afternoon by Treasurer Gilfillan, which takes the place of all circulars heretofore issued concerning the standard silver dollar. It names one hundred and twenty national banks as designated depositories of the United States, to be supplied by the Treasury, upon their application, with standard silver dollars from the Mint free of expense. It is expected that the coin furnished as above will be put into circulation by being furnished to public disbursing officers, to manufacturing and other establishments, to other banks and bankers for distribution in like manner by them and generally where it is to be used as current money. The Assistant Treasurers of the United States are also authorized to use the standard silver dollars in their vaults for the general purpose approved in this circular. United States disbursing agents and paymasters, who obtain funds for disbursement from Assistant Treasurers or depositories, are requested to procure standard silver dollars when practicable for disbursement. As many standard dollars will be paid on salary account to government employees under this circular as they are disposed to take.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS [illegible] R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.
april, '78-1y* eowl



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.-

A REMARKABLE RESULT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

Sept. 6 tf.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. no.3

Business Notices

A *Trade Dollar* will still buy a dollar's worth of Clothing at D. Lowenberg's.

Parties wanting to get clear of *Trade Dollars* can get full value in clothing for them at D. Lowenberg's.

WESTWARD HO! WESTWARD HO!
Parties going West will find it to their advantage to purchase their outfits of clothing, trunks, bags and satchels cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Fall styles of Worsted Coating-English Suitings just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The latest Novelty in Hats. Call and see THE RUSSIAN HAT just received at D. Lowenberg's.

FALL HATS just received for Men, Boys and Children at Lowenberg's.

Hardware, Glass, Paints, &c., lower than ever at J. Schuyler & Son's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

NOTICE.—Three hundred empty Ironbound Liquor Barrels for sale at D. W. Robbins' Liquor Store Main Street, Bloomsburg. aug. 23–4w

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Call and see I. W. Hartman's 75 cent Black and Brown Cashmere.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*.
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial*, so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78–1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Pantaloon goods 12½ cents to $2.00 per yard at I. W. Hartman's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18–3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3–18w

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3–18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

Cotton Flannel 8 cents, Grey Wool Flannel 12½ cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

TTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $2.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpoenas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 20 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors
of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ .96
Rye "	[illegible]
Corn, new. "	.50
Oats, " "	.25
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.14
Tallow	[illegible]
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	[illegible]
Hams	.15
Sides & Shoulders	[illegible]
Lard per pound	[illegible]
Hay per ton	[illegible]
Beeswax	[illegible]
Timothy Seed	[illegible]

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3,00	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2,75	"
No. 6 " "	$ 2,00	"
Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf	$ 3,00	"
" Bituminous "	$4 50	"

C. E. SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

☞ Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

THE RED FRONT,
MOYERS' BLOCK
HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town
April 27, '77-tf

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed Hop Bitters is what you need."

"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is pleasant, sure and cheap.

FOR SALE BY MOYER BROTHERS.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE
AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING
AGENTS,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our
LOWEST CASH RATES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Minner Hile and Amos Hile of Catawissa, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, formerly trading under the firm name of Hile & Brother, merchants, by deed of voluntary assignment have assigned all the estate, real, personal and mixed of the said Hile & Brother to M. G. Hughes in trust for the benefit of the creditors (undivided and partnership) of the said Minner and Amos Hile. All persons therefore indebted to the said Hile & Brother will make payment to the said Assignee and all persons having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Hile & Bro.
ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys for Assignee.
Aug. 23, '78-6w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Miller, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned Executors of Main twp., to whom all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Executors without delay.

NATHAN MILLER,
DANIEL MILLER,
Executors,
sept. 9, '78-6w* Main township.

[illegible] & Co's. Advt's.

Sure Reward.
5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.
$4 TO $10 PER ACRE.
Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the Million Acre Grant of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.
TITLE PERFECT.
Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."
RUNNING STREAMS—PURE WATER—READY MARKETS—SCHOOLS—RAILROAD COMPLETED THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE GRANT.
Send for pamphlet, *English or German*
Address W. O. HUGHART,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
april 12, '78-22w d

25 FANCY CARDS with name, 10c., Plain or Gold, 150 styles. Ag't's outfit 10c. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y. d sept. 13, '78-4w

2[illegible] Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, 10c. Outfit 10c. TURNER CARD CO., Ashland, Mass d sept. 13, '78-4w

Ear Diseases
DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER'S Book on DEAFNESS and DISEASES of the EAR, and their proper treatment—especially Running Ear. How to get immediate relief from the unpleasant annoyances of this disease, and a perfectly harmless and permanent cure. A book every family should have. Sent free to all. Address DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.
sept 13, '78-4w d

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Send by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor Me. d sept. 13, '78-4w

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY
Chewing Tobacco!
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.
G. F. WARDLE, General Agt., Philadelphia.
sept. 13 '78 4w d

NOW READY! THE GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF
STANLEY AND OTHERS ONLY $2.75
By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the Prince of descriptive authors. A full history of his explorations in Africa and marvellous journey down the Congo. A new EXCITING book. BRISTLING WITH WILD ADVENTURES and THRILLING SCENES of DANGER. Is profusely Illustrated. The public EAGERLY await it. It is selling wonderfully.
CAUTION Beware of misstatements of interested parties, but send for PROOF of genuineness and full description of this work, also terms. HUBBARD BROS. Pubs., 733 Sansom street, Phila. AGENTS WANTED
d Sept. 13, '78 4w

PIANOS Retail price $1000 only $275. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. d aug. 30,4w

WHY GO WEST?
Send for Delaware Farm Catalogue and Maps J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. aug [illegible], '78-4w

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. d aug. 30, '78-4w

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice Aromatic and French Brandy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Want of Tone and Activity in the Stomach and Bowels, and avoiding the dangers of Change of Water, Food and Climate. Ask for SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGE
aug. 30, '78-4w d

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
We publish a book of 1[illegible]2 pages 8vo (no advertising) giving special offers for advertising all over the country. Prices lower than ever offered before. The last edition sent postpaid on the receipt of 25 cents by DAUCHY & CO., Printers Warehouse and Advertising Agency, 191 Fulton street, N. Y.
aug. 30, '78-4w d

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG
MEN & WOMEN!
The Bryant & Stratton
Business College,
No. 108 South 10th Street, Philad'a,
Offers unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a business education. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. Illustrated circulars free.
aug. 30, '78-26w A & S

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. BEISHLINE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John W. Beishline, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay.

SARAH E. BEISHLINE,
BENJAMIN C. HESS,
aug. 30, '78-6w Administrators.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
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GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

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Before Taking

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Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-1y

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

One Hundred Day's Service

193d *Regiment.*

COMPANY B.

The Company was from Montour county, was mustered into the service July 17, 1864, and mustered out November 5, 1864.

On the day of the organization of the regiment it moved for Baltimore, and went into camp there at Maukia's woods. About September 1st it moved to Camp Carroll, a mile south-west of the city on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Detachments of the regiment were used for provost duty, escorts, and other similar service; but were not in any battle or skirmish. Unless otherwise marked, all the men were regularly mustered out with the company.

John A. Winner, captain.
James Foster, 1st lieutenant.
Isaac D. Crewitt, 2d lieutenant.
David K. Shutt, 1st sergeant.
John Keler, sergeant.
Jacob Bookmiller, sergeant.
James M. Elliett, sergeant.
Henry Kneibler, sergeant.
Hiram Eebert, corporal.
William Bordner, corporal.
David Aten, corporal.
Charles S. Baker, corporal.
Mellville R. Ditt, corporal.
David Leshentnaler, corporal.
James Bullamore, corporal.
James R. Wilds, corporal.
Augustus Woods, musician.
Samuel Morgan, musician.
Ashton, Alexander, private.
Alexander, Park.
Brent, William.
Bright, Edward R.
Bookmiller, John.
Bredbender, W. M.
Backalew, W., deserted July 20, 1864.
Cook, Benjamin.
Crossley, John M.
Cummings, Russell.
Carroll, Patrick.
Consor, Asa A.
Doran, Joseph A.
Dimmick, Emanuel.
Davis, John.
Davis, James W.
Eveland, Hiram.
Evans, John M.
Evans, George D.
Fluck, Lewis A.
Fitzgerald, Thomas.
Gearhart, Alexander M.
Guntner, Cyrus S.
Gibbs, Sheldon T., promoted to commissary sergeant July 24, 1864.
Hale, John.
Hale, Joseph.
Hinckley, Charles R.
Hilkert, John.
Horner, William L.
Housel, Jacob P.
Harding, Terrence.
Heddings William M.
Jones, Caleb.
Johnson, Henry W.
Jones, Stephen A.
Jones, Francis W.
Jones, Henry C., deserted July 20, 1864.
Klase, Jesse.
Larafer, William.
Lloyd, William M.
Learny, William.
Learny, Dennis, deserted October 12, 1864.
Martin, John.
McGrath, James.
Newberry, Josiah.
Paugh, Robert.
Purcell, Charles P.
Rake, John.
Reninger, William.
Rhoads, George.
Robins, Abram V.
Runyan, Jesse.
Robenbach, Joseph H.
Snyder, Henry.
Snyder Jacob J.
Stadler, Aaron W.
Scott, Robert.
Sterick, David J.
Sampsol, John G.
Sult, Alonzo J.
Strawhecker, D. H.
Taylor, John H.
Taylor, William E.
Thomas, James.
Woodside, Charles.
Walker, Harvey V.
Weaver, Benjamin.

A Town in Two States.

Although Bristol, Tenn., is a small and unimportant town it has two mayors, two municipal governments, two bodies of police and is taxed in two states. It is in Tennessee and Virginia, the centre of main street being the dividing line, and its peculiar position causes no little confusion and many droll incidents. Young couples elope in Virginia, and, by crossing the street, enter Tennessee and are married without hindrance. A man commits a crime in Tennessee, flies to the opposite sidewalk in Virginia, and defies the officers of the former state. He needs to be very guarded in his movements, however, lest he cross the boundary and become amenable to the laws of the commonwealth he has fled or stepped away from. Fugitives are often pulled across the street by officers armed with a warrant and so legally arrested. Not long since a fellow who had stolen a horse in Tennessee crossed the boundary—by walking twenty feet—and seating himself on a pile of dry goods boxes laughed a pursuing policemen to scorn. While so occupied a law abiding citizen pushed over the pile of boxes and the thief fell within the confines of Tennessee and into the arms of a waiting and watching minion of the law.

Women who prefer to have their children borne in one or the other states often live on one side of Main street and cross over just before the coming event. There are several instances in which expectant mothers have been a little too late, and thus children designed for Virginian nativity have been born on Tennessee soil, while predestined Tennesseans have clearly missed their destiny by being enrolled in the census of Virginia. A number of mature Bristolites are still uncertain of their place of birth, having vainly spent time and money trying to discover beyond doubt whether they are Virginians or Tennesseans.

* * *

A country girl, on being asked if she knew what a fashionable reception was, replied: "It is a gathering of the sexes where women gossip with women on the latest fashion, and with men on the latest scandal."

* * *

A Vermont girl fell out of a rocking chair and received injuries from which she died in two hours, whereupon the Burlington *Hawkeye* moralizes: "Young girls should not sit in rocking chairs unless there is a strong young man in it to hold them in.

How Lickshingle Preserved His Umbrella.

"Len' me yer umbrella a minit!"

Such was the exclamation of Jones as he pushed into the office of Squire Lickshingle recently.

"Certainly, certainly," said the Squire, laying down the newspaper, and taking a fresh chew of fine cut; "glad to accommodate you," and he opened a drawer in his desk and began rummaging through his legal forms and blanks.

Jones darted into the corner, seized the green gingham relic, and was preparing to fly with it.

"Stop, stop, stop!" said the Squire raising his hand majestically; not too fast, young man. Wait till I make out the necessary papers."

Jones dropped the umbrella on his corn of course. After pumping his lame foot up and down and tying a hard knot in his countenance, and undoing it again he echoed:

'The necessary papers," and he continued his search among the blanks.

The right one found, he filled it out in a jiffy and handed it to Jones to sign.

As Jones read the paper his knees knocked together. It was a mortgage on his house and lot as security that he would return the umbrella in good order within fifteen minutes. He faltered

"Wh-why, Squire, I only want to borrow your umbrella to run across the street with. I'll fetch it back in two seconds."

The Squire shoved his spectacles up over his bald spot until they formed two sky lights in his intellectual roof, and looking one full in the face, said:

"You only want to run across the street. You'll return it in a few minutes. Young man, that's what they all say. I take no stock in it. Man wants but little here below, but, by the good Samaritan, when he wants his umbrella he wants it. I have known people in my time who have listened to the song of the siren, who came to borrow umbrellas, until she has transformed them into people without an umbrella between them and the pelting storms. I am not one of that kind. I have lived a long time. I have accumulated a fortune. Why? For the simple reason that I have not spent my substance in buying umbrellas. That umbrella which you hold in your hand is certainly not of uncommon beauty, nor is it of great value. It is simply a gingham umbrella. A green one at that. But it answers the purpose, for which, &c. I have had it since I was a boy. Why? Because no man, neither the son of man, has ever taken it beyond the range of my vision without first signing over his estate that he would return it in good condition. I may not seem neighborly, but it's business. Here is the mortgage; there is the umbrella; without beats the rain of heaven. You have your choice," and the old man resumed his newspaper.

Jones thought of his wife and babies and the pleasant home that was all his own. Then he looked at the rain that was pounding at the doors and windows, as if to get in out of the wet. A glance at his new overcoat, and Jones was decided.

"I'll risk it," he said, and stepping to the desk with measured tread and slow, he clapped his name to the mortgage, and was off with the umbrella.

One of Life's Shadows.

At eight o'clock the other morning a Second street wife followed her husband down to the gate as he was starting for down town and kindly said to him:

'William, you know how sadly I need a blue bunting dress.'

'Yes dear,' he remarked, 'but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I can see my way clear you shall have the dress, and a new hat to boot. Be patient, be good, and your reward shall be great.'

Forty minutes after that he emerged from a restaurant with a big basket and a fish-pole bound up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit, pie, and a bottle of liquid of a rich color, and he was just lighting a twenty cent cigar when his wife came along.

'What! you here?' he exclaimed.

'Yes, I was going to the market. Where are you going?—what's in that basket?'

'I was going to carry this fish-pole around to a friend on Jefferson avenue,' he modestly answered.

'And that basket?'

'This basket—well, I was going to take it to the Orphan Asylum as a present to the children. It is a donation from six leading citizens.'

'William, I don't believe it!'

'Sh! Don't talk so loud!'

'William, I shall talk louder yet!' she exclaimed. 'I'll bet you are going fishing!'

'Mary, have I ever deceived you?' he plaintivelyy asked. 'I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself.'

'And I'll do it!' she promptly replied as she relieved him of it.

'Mary, hadn't you—?'

'No, sir, I hadn't. You'd better hurry up with that fish-pole, as the man may want it and be careful how you stand around in the hot sun!'

She left him there. He watched her take the car for home, and then he returned the fish-pole and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance:

'Tom, I'm suffering with neuralgia and the excursion is off till next week. Too bad but we can never tell what a day may bring forth.'

There were chickens and pickels and other goodies on the table at dinner, but he never smiled. Even when his wife wished she was an orphan, if that was the way they were fed, he never betrayed the gloom in his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked into the basket and he saw it labled, 'Good for Little Children,' that he said:

'Mary, it is an awful thing for a wife to get the impression that her husband is a cold-blooded liar!'

'It must be,' she replied, as she took the other chicken leg.—*Detroit Free Press.*

* * *

A little boy hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said: "I know something that is quicker than thought." "What is it, Jonny?" asked his pa. "Whistling," said Johnny. "When I was in school yesterday, I whistled before I thought, and got licked for it, too."

HUNT'S REMEDY The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to **HUNT'S REMEDY**

WM. E. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

aug. 9, '78-1y Bates

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Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

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B. MCDERMOTT, 40 West 13th street, New York

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, No 16 Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carpets, 175 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANDIAN, 127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FOSNYCK LOTHROP, North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH, No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. RODENS, 169 seventh avenue, New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER, Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

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may 31, '78.

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DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
VIGORENE

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$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

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Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

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SUFFERED 30 YEARS.

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No tongue can tell what I have suffered for the past 30 years from COSTIVENESS and BLIND BLEEDING PILES, at times so bad that I could not stand upon my feet. I could not walk half a mile without suffering intense agony which would bring on severe illness.

About one year ago I was induced to try a bottle of your VIGORENE and am glad to state that after taking four bottles I was entirely cured of both diseases and am now enjoying excellent health and strength. I advise all similarly afflicted to try VIGORENE.

MRS. G. P. FERRIS, 124 Sussex St.

DON'T GO FOOLING AROUND.

As a regulating medicine I can confidently recommend VIGORENE. I have used it in my family and know others who have tried it, and all pronounce it good and reliable. It don't go fooling around and disappoint you by making no sign, but it attends to business and accomplishes that whereunto it is sent.

WM. R. DUVALL, Riverhead, L. I.

OF YEARS STANDING.

I used one bottle of VIGORENE and can truthfully say that it has cured me of DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUSNESS of years standing.

S. C. ROE, M.D., Lebanon, N. J.

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March '78

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aug 3, '77-4m

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Notice is hereby given that Aaron S. Knittle of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment has assigned all his estate to John C. Yocum of Locust township in trust for the benefit of creditors of the said Aaron S. Knittle. All persons therefore indebted to the said Aaron S. Knittle, will make payment to the said Assignee and all persons having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Assignee of Aaron S. Knittle.

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sept. 6, '78-6w

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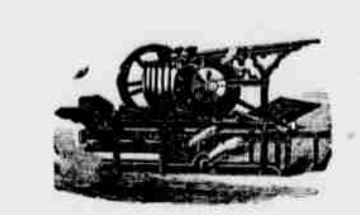

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1878

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For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,20 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 9,04 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,35 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m, 2,15 p. m. and 5,00 p. m.

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Niagara....... 9 40 "

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Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
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Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	4 12	9 40	Scranton	9 35	2 10	6 15
9 23			Bellevue		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 18	6 25
9 08		9 29	Lackawanna		2 30	6 33
8 58	3 51	9 21	Pittston	9 58	2 38	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston		2 44	6 45
8 46	3 4	9 14	Wyoming	10 07	2 49	6 50
	12 41		Maltby		2 53	6 55
	12 /6		Bennett		2 57	6 59
8 33	3 30	9 04	Kingston	10 18	3 05	7 10
8 13	3 10	8 44	Kingston	10 23	3 15	7 18
			Plymouth June.		3 10	7 18
8 23	3 20	8 55	Plymouth	10 26	3 15	7 25
			Avondale		3 21	7 30
8 12	3 12	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 26	7 35
8 04	3 04	8 38	Hunlock's creek	10 42	3 35	7 44
7 51	2 51	8 28	Shickshinny	10 53	3 50	8 00
7 38	2 39	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	4 03	8 15
7 2	2 32	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	4 10	8 20
7 25	2 28	8 06	Berwick	11 2	4 18	8 28
7 18			Briar Creek		4 25	8 35
7 14			Willow Grove		4 29	8 40
7 10			Lime Ridge		4 33	8 47
7 02	2 14	7 44	Espy	11 39	4 42	8 54
6 56	1 57	7 38	Bloomsburg	11 45	4 49	9 00
6 50	1 51	7 32	Rupert	11 5	4 5	9 08
6 45	1 46	7 29	Catawissa Bridge	11 57	5 00	9 13
6 27	1 27	7 11	Danville	12 18	5 18	9 35
			Chulasky			9 43
6 15			Cameron		5 30	9 50
6 00	1 00	6 40	Northumberland	12 45	5 45	10 00
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.